THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 80. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Paris Barricades.

Gunboats on the Seine.

Policy of Republican France.

Hastening the Elections

The Investment of Paris

The Charges Against Napoleon.

Notes of the War.

OPENING THE BALL.

The Barricades the Last Resort—The Gunboats on the Seine.

Paris (Sept. 17) Correspondence of the Le Precurseur.

When and how will this letter reach you? This is a question I am wholly unable to answer. The circle in which Paris moves is contracting every minute. The Prussians, to the number of 400,000, as it is pretended, are investing a great part of the suburbs. Several lines of railway are cut. The moment has arrived when the strife is about to assume a terrible character. Yesterday several engagements had already taken place near Joinville-le-Pont and Juvisy. Canonading has been heard. The corps of General Vinoy proceeded at once in that direction which was pointed out by some scouts. It appears that our forces occupy excellent positions. All this I have learned during the last quarter of an hour.

For the last twenty-four hours care has been taken to occupy the posts which were deemed important. The Mobile Guards have been sent to the forts in order to augment the garrison there. As for the sedentary National Guard, it remains at the ramparts at what is called the continued *enceinte*. Two hundred and fifty students of the Polytechnic School there serve as many pieces of artillery, being mixed up with citizens and soldiers. Under the Provisional Government the people have very great confidence in the result of the defense. Moreover, General Trochu is reported to have said, "If it becomes necessary to go to the barricades, we will not even stick at that; we will go."

Two armies are in course of formation, one at Sathonay, near Lyons; the other in the neighborhood of Angers, on the left bank of the Loire. If the siege of Paris should be prolonged, these two corps will come up and give vigor to the defense.

M. Nery severe measures have begun to be taken with regard to the introduction and the sending out of articles through the carriers of Paris. The milk, which the city consumes so largely, has been stopped on the road, and the same thing has taken place with regard to an enormous quantity of provisions. Persons who come in or go out are searched with the greatest care. The inconceivable audacity of the Prussian spies has rendered these precautions indispensable. Just imagine to yourself these foreigners, in all kinds of costumes, but especially in the uniforms of French soldiers and officers. Our officers and men who have fallen on the fields of battle have been robbed of their coats, which these devoted servants of the King of Prussia then put on in order to be able to go and make inquiries or to assist, by means of a *coup de main*, in the entry of the enemy into the capital. I am aware that there is much exaggeration among the people in reference to this subject, and that they have made many mistakes, but there is also a good deal of truth in what has been said. The day before yesterday, while walking on the Boulevards with some friends, I saw a crowd of young men approach, and 150 Mobiles who were escorting five carriages which they had discovered. In these carriages five Prussian spies were found, who had been taken in the act of making drawings of different points of the fort of Vincennes. Under the disguise of French soldiers and of National Guards they would not have been discovered, but for their rare impudence and extraordinary rashness. "Yes, indeed, we are Prussians," one of them finished by saying. Another, on whom papers were found of a compromising character, shed bitter tears, as I myself noticed. All around the crowd shouted "Down with Prussia!" "Death to the Prussians!" Yesterday evening there was a similar scene, but the cause of it was a single individual, who had been arrested in the costume of a Chasseur de Vincennes. It appears that they have all been shot.

The iron-plated gunboats destined for the defense of Paris have just commenced operations. For two days past they have been making examinations and soundings in order to ascertain the positions from which they will best be able to annoy the enemy. These preliminary steps have produced good results, and have shown that the gunboats may render important services.

There is beginning to be a slight stir among the pure democrats. These citizens complain of the too great mildness of the Provisional Government. What! no dismissals of the Bonapartists! No appeal to revolution in order to repel the Prussians! Nothing which recalls to mind the Convention or the Committee of Public Safety! Already they have demanded the establishment of a *Commune de Paris*. But the Provisional Government is not to be seen, and it lets them go on talking. It even refuses to proceed with the election of a municipal council, which would be very useful under existing circumstances. Up to the present time the clubs and the press have paid attention only to the common defense, but it appears as if this state of things is about to cease. They are going to begin hostilities on this subject, although the only question which ought to be thought of now is that of driving away the Prussians. Some Italian volunteers, to the number of 10,000, are on their march to Paris. Tibaldi, however, is complaining that the members of the Provisional Government afford a cool reception to a legion which he has already raised. This same Government refuses assistance to the Polish refugees. On the one hand, it is fearful of offending Victor Emanuel, on the other it is afraid of wounding the feelings of the Czar. It ought to think above all things of saving France and the republic.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

The Hastening of the Elections—Policy of the Provisional Government.

M. Jules Favre has issued a circular dated Sept. 17, in order to explain the decree which hastens the elections to the Constituent Assembly, and the resolution to convoke that body as soon as possible. M. Jules Favre says:—

I will sum up our entire policy. In accepting the perilous task which was imposed upon us by the fall of the Imperial Government we had but one idea—namely, to defend our territory, to save our honor, and to give back to the nation the power emanating from itself, and which it alone could exercise.

We should have wished that this great act might have been completed without transition, but the first necessity was to face the enemy. We have not the pretension to ask disinterestedness of Prussia. We take account of the feelings to which the greatness of her losses and the natural exaltation of victory have given rise in her. These feelings explain the violence of the press, which we are far from confounding with the inspirations of statesmen. These latter will hesitate to continue an impious war, in which more than 200,000 men have already fallen. To force conditions upon France which she could not accept would only be to compel a continuance of the war.

It is objected that the Government is without regular power to be represented. It is for this reason that we immediately summon a freely-elected Assembly. We do not attribute to ourselves any other privilege than that of giving our soul and our blood to our country, and we abide by its sovereign judgment. It is therefore not authority reposed in us for a day. It is immortal France uprising before Prussia—France divested of the shroud of the Empire, free, generous, and ready to immolate herself for right and liberty, disavowing all political conquest and all violent propaganda, having no other ambition than to remain mistress of herself and to develop her moral and material forces and to work fraternally with her neighbors for the progress of civilization.

It is this France which, left to her free action, immediately asks the cessation of the war, but prefers its disasters a thousand times to dishonor. Vainly those who set loose a terrible scourge try now to escape the crushing responsibility by falsely alleging that they yielded to the wish of the country.

This calumny may delude people abroad, but there is no one among us who does not refute it as a work of revolting bad faith.

The motto of the elections in 1869 was peace and liberty, and the plebiscite itself adopted it as its programme.

It is true that the majority of the Legislative Body cheered the warlike declarations of the Duc de Gramont, but a few weeks previously it had also cheered the peaceful declarations of M. Ollivier. A majority emanating from personal power believed itself obliged to follow docilely and voted trustingly; but there is not a sincere person in Europe who could affirm that France freely consulted made war against Prussia.

I do not draw the conclusion from this that we are not responsible. We have been wrong, and are cruelly expiating our having tolerated a Government which led us to ruin. Now we admit the obligation to repair, by a measure of justice, the ill it has done; but if the power with which it has so seriously compromised us takes advantage of our misfortunes to overwhelm us, we shall oppose a desperate resistance, and it will remain well understood that it is the nation, properly represented in a freely elected Assembly, that this power wishes to destroy.

This being the question raised, each one will do his duty.

Fortune has been hard upon us, but she is capable of unlooked-for revolutions which our determination will call forth. Europe begins to be moved; and sympathy for us is being awakened. The sympathies of foreign cabinets console us and do us honor. They will be deeply struck by the noble attitude of Paris in the midst of so many terrible causes for excitement.

Serious, confident, ready for the utmost sacrifices, the nation in arms descends into the arena without looking back, and having before its eyes this simple but great duty, the defense of its homes and independence.

I request you, sir, to enlarge upon these truths to the representative of the Government to which you are accredited. He will see their importance, and will thus obtain a just idea of our disposition.

Prussian Non-Recognition.

The following is the full text of the *communique* from the Prussian authorities in Rheims to the journals of that city, a telegraphic abstract of which has already been published: "The journals of Rheims have published the proclamation of the Republic and the decrees which have emanated from the new authority established in Paris. This city being occupied by the German troops, the views put forth by the public journals can only possibly be taken to indicate opinions inspired or authorized by the German Governments. That is by no means the case. In granting them permission to publish their opinions the German Governments were only showing that respect for the liberty of the press which they practice at home. But they have up to the present time recognized no other government in France than that of the Emperor Napoleon, and in their eyes the Imperial Government is the only one, until circumstances change, that can be authorized to enter into negotiations of a national character. It is desirable to add that a report is being circulated in Paris of a mediation to be undertaken by nearly the whole of the foreign powers. This report is wholly unfounded. No power has sought to interfere thus far, and it is very improbable that any mediation will be attempted, for it could have no prospect of success so long as the basis of arrangement had not been discussed with Germany, and there was not in France a Government recognized by that country, and which could be accepted as acting in its name. The German Government, whose object is not war, would not look coldly upon any serious desire on the part of the country for the conclusion of peace. The question, however, now is, with whom can it be concluded. The German Governments might enter into negotiations with the Emperor Napoleon, whose Government is the only one recognized hitherto, or with the Regency which he appointed. They might enter into communication with Marshal Bazaine, who holds his command from the Emperor. But it is impossible to understand upon what ground the German Government could treat with an authority which, up to the present time, represents only a portion of the Left of the old Corps Legislatif.

September 14.

BELEAGUERED PARIS.

Firing of the Forests.

Paris (Sept. 15) Correspondence of the Daily News.

I have just witnessed a sight which vividly brings home to us the horrors of war. From the roof of the house in which I live I have seen the forests of Maisons, Montmorency, St. Prix, and the woods of St. Gratian all in flames. Human ingenuity must have had a hard struggle with the rain in trying to set the trees ablaze. But as science in our time is pretty nearly sold out to the Devil, the tears which heaven wept are of no avail in saving the sylvan beauties of the environs of Paris. Though the wind blows from the west, we, who are miles to the east of the blazing forest, can smell the burnt wood. As the smoke is driven in the direction opposite to us, by the aid of field glasses we can witness the frightful end of many a pretty chalet or elegant villa to which the flames are being communicated. The estimable M. de Villemessant, who for his health's sake now finds it expedient to remain *aux eaux*, and M. Emile de Girardin, who was thought to be at Florence with his friends Ollivier and Prince Napoleon, but who is in the flesh at Limoges, must inevitably suffer from the vast conflagration to the north of Paris. But who can pity them if their sumptuous country houses are licked up by the flames this moment raging round these abodes of luxury? They were the foremost men in supporting the bands organized by M. Pietri to cry *a Berlin* last July.

The chateau of the Princess Mathilde also seems destined to be thrown into the crucible. The woods and copses of St. Prix, St. Gratian, and Montmorency have been fired by means of petroleum and gas tar, which it would have been dangerous to leave in a city that in a few days may be exposed to the *feu d'enfer* of a bombardment. Dealers in these combustibles received notice a few days back that they must surrender to the Committee of National Defense what they could not take to a seaport out of the reach of the enemy. The firing of that part of Bondy visible from Montmartre, at 11 o'clock last night, was a still more awful spectacle than what I have just witnessed from the leads overhead. The trees were perfectly dry, so that the oil and petroleum which were split about in the brushwood had no obstacle to contend with. Isolated columns of flame and clouds of smoke suddenly rose, and before half an hour were lost in one general blaze, which stood out like a fiery wall against the sky. In the light of the vast furnace hideous objects were last night rendered visible on the Martyrs' Hill—yawning graves, dug to hold three or four hundred persons, reminded the lookers-on of the impending destruction of human life. Those common ditches into which men, women, and children, slain by Prussian balls, are to be thrown, intrude themselves into the reserved burying-places, purchased *a perpetuite* by families rich enough to indulge in grief for dead relations.

NAPOLEON.

The Imperial Private Secretary in Refutation of Charges Against His Employer.

M. J. Pietri, Private Secretary of the Emperor Napoleon, writes from Wilhelmshohe to the London *Times*, under date of September 15, in French, and in the terms following:—

"Since the sad events which have occurred in France, the Emperor Napoleon has been the target of most violent attacks and of calumnious assertions of all kinds, to which, no doubt, he will only reply with contempt. But if it is worthy of him to be silent under such circumstances, persons who are attached to him cannot be permitted to allow the publication, unrefuted, of certain news concerning him, and published daily in French and foreign journals.

Among the most odious assertions must be pointed out that of an English newspaper, which dared attribute the causes of the war to the embarrassments of the Civil List, and to the consequent need of borrowing each year 50,000,000 from the War Budget, he thus creating loans the proof of which it became necessary to conceal amid the expenses of a great war. So monstrous a charge indicates on the part of its author a vast ignorance of the laws governing in France the finances of the State, or else bad faith in an exceptional degree. Defalcations are hardly possible in France, for the keeping of the Civil List is made the object of a rigorous examination, and the State List is submitted to the Legislative Body and to the Court of Accounts.

Another London newspaper avers that everybody knows in Amsterdam that the Emperor has invested ten million francs in Dutch railway bonds. I deny the truth of this statement, and affirm, besides, that the Emperor has not one centime invested in foreign stocks.

Then a German paper described the Emperor's situation after a totally different fashion, and declared that he was so thoroughly deprived of resources that at Sedan the Prussian staff was compelled to loan him two thousand thalers. This information is as groundless as the foregoing.

I simply refer to these truthless allegations, not in the hope of thus ending the attacks directed against a sovereign whom his misfortunes ought to protect from them, but to declare their falsity.

SECOND EDITION

The Great Southern Freshet

The Rise Still Continues

Terrible Loss and Suffering.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Indiana Politics.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 3.—Messrs. Gooding and Niblock, the Republican and Democratic nominees for Congress respectively in this district, completed their joint canvass in this place on Saturday night. Their audiences have been very large. The debate was conducted in a courteous manner, and was listened to with most earnest attention. Politics are waxing hot in this locality, and the result will probably be close.

Address of St. Louis Germans to Bismarck.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—At a large meeting of Germans on Saturday night the following address was adopted and telegraphed to Count Bismarck:—"To the German People—Brethren:—The struggle which French audacity forced upon you is closing. Marching with your leaders under the holy banner of the Fatherland, with a bravery unequalled and discipline which can only be obtained by a high civilization, you entered France, and your cause was victorious. We ask you that you will make the fortresses which have hitherto menaced you the guards of your borders; that you will retain Alsace and Lorraine, of which you were robbed, and demand reimbursement for the expenses of the war. Let German unity and a full and free representation of the people in Parliament be the reward of your bravery."

Census of St. Louis.

The census of the city, just completed, ranks St. Louis as the fourth city in the Union, counting Brooklyn separate from New York. In 1860 our population was 160,773, but in 1864 it decreased to 157,057. The present census shows that in six years St. Louis has doubled its population.

The St. Louis Bridge.

A commission has been appointed for the purpose of condemning property for the approaches to the bridge to cross the Mississippi at this point, and will enter upon that duty at once.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Great Flood—Terrible Destruction of Life and Property.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 3.—The *Intelligencer's* correspondent at Harper's Ferry gives the following details of the great flood in the Shenandoah:—

The greatest flood that has been known for thirty-five years is now raging in the Shenandoah river. The damage to property at Harper's Ferry is immense. Some twenty buildings, mostly large stone and brick edifices, have been swept away, and forty-six persons in this immediate vicinity alone have lost their lives, and as many more are in immediate danger.

Shenandoah city, a mile above the Ferry, is entirely gone. The big flour mill still stands, but the machine shops have been swept away. Nearly all the families on the Island are still in their homes, and no rescue can reach them. Some of the houses will doubtless stand, and the Islanders are endeavoring to get into the strongest houses. Last night a family of seven were rescued by a rope thrown through the window. A few moments thereafter not a vestige of the house remained. This morning a large colored woman was seen clinging to a tree in the midst of the seething water, where she had been all night. Bolivar Heights are crowded with anxious spectators, who are compelled to witness what they cannot avert. The Winchester Railway trestles are completely gone, and bridges destroyed as far up as Shenandoah Valley. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is intact.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The large brick building Nos. 86 and 88 Sudbury street, owned by O. Wentworth, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. Among the occupants were John Fanning & Co., brush makers; J. M. Stevens & Co., clock makers; William Zerluch & Co., picture-frame makers; and Forbes, Hayward & Co., wholesale confectioners. Loss about $25,000; partially insured.

FROM THE STATE.

Woman Printers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—On Saturday night Miss S. A. Green was elected to full membership in the Pittsburg Typographical Union, No. 7, being the first lady elected to membership.

Obituary.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 3.—William L. Davis, editor of the Easton *Daily Express*, died at his residence here at an early hour this morning, after a short illness.

FROM VIRGINIA.

General Robert E. Lee Stricken with Paralysis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2.—The Lexington *Gazette* announces that General R. E. Lee was stricken with paralysis on the 28th ultimo, since which time he has been altogether speechless. His recovery is considered doubtful.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Cotton—better feeling and nominally 16¼c. Flour unchanged. Wheat—prime and choice wanted, others neglected and quiet; choice Maryland red, $1 60@1 65; good to prime do., $1 40@1 55; fair to good, $1 20@1 35; common, $1 10@1 18; white wheat, $1 40@1 70; Western red, $1 30@1 32. Corn—White dull at $1@1 05; yellow better at 95c.@$1. Oats firm at 48@50c. Rye unchanged. Mess Pork heavy at $26@26 50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16¼@17c.; clear do., 17¼@17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 25@25½c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky—good feeling in the market, with sales at 90@91c. for wood and iron-bound.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 3—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92¼ for both money and account. American securities are quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85¼. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Fine Rosin easier. Spirits Petroleum is declining.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 3—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾. Railways quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—1·30 P. M.—Shipment of Cotton from Bombay to September 30 since last report, 19,000 bales. Flour, 22s. 6d. Bacon, 55s. for Cumberland cut, and 60s. for short rib middles.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Stocks heavy. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 113⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 112; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton, 64½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 97⅞; Adams Express, 66½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 92⅞; Illinois Central, 136¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 116⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales 550 bales uplands at 16¾c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour firmer; sales 8500 barrels State at $4 90@5 35; Ohio at 5 35@6 25; Western at 4 90@6 35; Southern at 5 30@8. Wheat firm with a fair demand; sales 41,000 bushels new No. spring at $1 30; No. 2 spring at $1 08@1 15½ for old; winter red Western at $1 22@1 33. Corn firm and scarce; sales 33,000 bushels mixed Western at 87@88½c. Oats firm; sales 24,000 bushels Ohio at 53@55½c.; Western at 51@52c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $24 75; prime, $23 50. Lard quiet; steam, 14¾@15⅝c.; kettle, 15¾@16¼c. Whisky steady at 88½c.

MISSOURI TIN.

Startling Scientific Discovery—A Dilemma for Metallurgists—Tin Claimed to be a Compound Metal.

Extraordinary is the recent development on the subject of Missouri tin, and the whole history of the development forms one of the remarkable pages in the records of science. Professor Forrest Shepherd, an experienced geologist and metallurgist, declares his belief that the long established and heretofore universally accepted teaching that tin is a simple metal is an error, and that it is a compound.

The following is Professor Shepherd's letter:—

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29, 1870.—Editors Missouri *Democrat*.—In your issue of the 23d I find a challenge from the select committee appointed to visit the Tin Mountain in Madison county, Mo. Said committee mistook me in assuming that I was indulging in irony, and claimed that I was not sufficiently informed in regard to the tin mines there located. I stand by my avowal in all sincerity, and justify the cause of the Missouri tin. My doctrine is to take the light of truth, which will never lead astray. The facts so clearly set forth in the experiments made under the eye of the said committee compel me to dismiss my former doubts, and to rejoice with the said gentlemen in the results obtained.

I was the better prepared for this result by the experiment made by my highly-esteemed friend the Rev. Dr. Peabody, who went into the said tin mine, took from the lode a specimen with his own hand, calcined it, beat it in a mortar, washed, and subjected it to heat in a crucible with borax, baking soda, and pounded bottle glass. This was done in presence of Messrs. William E. Guy and Mr. Tyler, and the result was five per cent. or upwards of as beautiful metallic tin as I ever saw flow from the furnaces in Cornwall.

Here then comes the mystery. How is it?

The more I reflect upon it the more disposed I am to consider tin a compound metal instead of a simple element. In the first place all, or nearly all, the sonorous metals, such as the Chinese gong, bell metal, etc., are alloys. Tin has a crackling noise when bent or bitten, which would not likely be the case were it uniform in its density. Tin alloyed with palladium causes the density to diminish. The same with tin and antimony. The same happens with iron and antimony, iron and bismuth. The silvery-looking metal, lithium, is likely to be present in the ore of the great tin lode. This metal is nearly as light as cork and fuses at 180 degrees. Aluminum is also present, a bright metal with bluish tinge. It is about as light as pine wood. Now, suppose either or both united with palladium, bismuth, or antimony, might they not so affect the crystalization as to give a crackling noise like tin?

Dr. Wurtz has not long since discovered new and surprising properties of aluminum with sodium. Why may not a similar influence come into play in the production of tin? Copper ore mixed with zinc ore at first produced brass, supposed to be a simple element. The zinc ore at Andeira in the time of Pliny yielded silver supposed to be real, until it volatilized, and then was called false silver. Oxygen has been considered a simple element, but oxygen electrified becomes ozone, and in like manner palladium aluminum, and mercury in different states of electricity exhibits different results.

But how about fluorine? What has it to do with tin? Let us see. In the mines of Cornwall fluorine is frequently present (or fluoride of calcium), and in its vicinity the crystals of feldspar gradually disappear from the rock and oxide of tin walks in and takes its place. I have one crystal, part tin and part feldspar. Now what is the fact about fluorine? Why, the tin mountain has pushed its way up through the surrounding magnesian limestone, which I have found to be surcharged with all the phosphorescence of Derbyshire spar or chlorophane.

As meteoric iron is found to be supersaturated with hydrogen gas, the lightest of all elements, why, I ask, may not fluorine from beneath cause the vapor of tin (whether compound or not, no matter) to ascend and saturate this great tin lode, as well as to surcharge the surrounding limestone?

This is my way of accounting for it. Whether the fact is so or not, time will determine. Here are the facts indisputable:—The tin is obtained (which is sufficient) just as the late Mr. Charles Gregoire (of precious memory) obtained nickel and cobalt from the ores of Mine La Motte, when the best chemists of Philadelphia were unable to obtain either in appreciable quantity.

FORREST SHEPHERD, Geologist, etc,

RISING JAMES.

The Freshet at Richmond—Preparations for the Flood—Scenes and Incidents.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 1.

Many people went down to the river bank during the morning to see if there were any indications of a rise in the current as it swept by Richmond. But up to 11 o'clock the water was as placid as usual and as clear as crystal. A little later the Rivanna mud began to show itself, and at noon there came a strongly-tinctured flood, sufficient to swell the body of the stream considerably, and moving at the rate of about five miles an hour. From that time onward until the hour of this writing (midnight) the torrent has been rapidly increasing in strength and volume, rising not less than a foot and a half an hour, and there is no reason to believe that it is yet at its height.

When the first swell came three men, who evidently had not read the warning in the morning papers, were fishing in the river at a point just opposite Haxall's mills. One was on a trap fixing it, the others in a boat. The boat was carried away by the sudden rush of waters, and the fisherman on the trap was left high and dry, but with a prospect of soon being set afloat in a very dangerous current. His comrades in the boat strove to go to his assistance, but their efforts were ineffectual, and presently, deeming delay perilous, he doffed his clothes and committed himself to the water. Being an expert swimmer he managed to dodge the rocks and got into smoother water, when he was drawn out alive, but almost exhausted. He dragged himself home in a state little short of nudity.

At twilight last evening large crowds were gathered on Mayo's and the Danville Railroad bridges, watching the rise of the river. The driftwood brought down was mostly dead, but late in the evening some good framing timber was noticed afloat. As long as the character of the floating stuff could be discerned, there were no traces of the destruction of valuable property reported to have taken place up towards Lynchburg; and this, taken in connection with the generally-accepted statement of the rate at which the current was travelling, led to the belief that the water which wrought such serious damage had not yet reached Richmond.

During the whole afternoon might be seen parties on either bank of the river preparing for the flood by removing everything liable to be set afloat. Many teams were engaged until a late hour in getting out the tobacco from Mayo's warehouse and placing it at points deemed safer. It seemed hardly probable, however, that the water would rise high enough to move the tobacco there stored, as to do so it would have to be several feet higher than it has been raised by any freshet within the memory of persons now living.

The consternation in Rocketts as the water began to lap over the wharves there afforded an exciting spectacle. People removed their valuables from exposed places, and generally made their beds as high up stairs as they could well get. Boats were held in readiness last night to convey them to town in the morning should the street be submerged. The last messenger from that part of the town last night reported the water to be about four feet over the wharf, or about twelve feet above high-water mark.

Visiting the hotels last evening, our reporter found about a hundred persons who had been detained here on their way South. Many of them, as might be expected, were in no enviable frame of mind, but the majority took their misfortunes very coolly, only exhibiting a very lively interest in every bit of news respecting the progress of the "rise," and the probabilities of a "fall." The situation of one young man was truly pitiable. He was on his way to be married, when the noble Jeems arose and arrested the course of true love. The day fixed for the wedding is Thursday next, it is said, and the prospective bridegroom cannot by any possibility get within fifty miles of the place appointed for the nuptials by the appointed time.

Should the present freshet equal that of May, 1770, it is likely that all the bridges would be swept away, and many millions of property be destroyed in and out of the city. There is a monument at Turkey Island, said to be one of the oldest in Virginia, which records the devastations of the great flood. Turkey Island is now a part of the mainland, but before 1770 it was an island. The river, in its rage, lifted it beyond its bed, and plastered it on the adjacent shore. In the *Virginia Gazette* of that date there is an interesting account from the pen of a witness who lived in Richmond. Then, indeed, the rains had uninterruptedly descended for twelve days and twelve nights.

BISMARCK.

The Premier's Views and Intentions.

Count Bismarck's candor, thinks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is as remarkable as his boldness. "He is not only careless that his opinions and determinations should be known—he seems anxious to make them public. A long conversation between this very capable Minister and a correspondent of the *Standard* was published on September 19; and we have no doubt whatever that in the following passage we have a full and faithful revelation of the course that Bismarck and Germany are resolved upon, and the reasons which determine that course:—'The present is the twenty-fifth time in the space of a hundred years that France has made war on Germany on some pretense or other. Now, at least, our terrible disease of divided unity being cured, we have contrived, by the help of the hand of God, to beat her down. It is idle to hope to propitiate her. She would never forgive us for beating her, even if we offered the easiest terms in the world, and forebore from asking for the expenses of the war. She could not forgive you for Waterloo, and it was only by accident that she did not make war upon you on account of it. She could not forgive Sadowa, though it was not fought against her, and will never forgive Sedan. She must therefore be made harmless. We must have Strasburg, and we must have Metz, even if in the latter case we hold merely the garrison, and whatever else is necessary to improve our strategic position against attack from her. We do not want the territory as territory, but as a glacis between her and us. At the commencement of this war, had the Emperor displayed energy, he might have attacked Southern Germany before we could have done anything. Why he did not do it we do not know to this day. He had an army of 150,000 men, ready to be moved in a day. We cannot do that—we are too poor. But France can afford it, and, having missed doing the energetic and daring thing once, she would know better next time, and would do it if we do not take precautions and make it impossible by improving our frontier. Had the attack been made at once on South Germany, we should have lost its assistance, not because the South Germans are not well-disposed, but because they would have been crushed. The late King of Wurtemberg said this to me once, 'You are always very frank with me; I will be frank with you. If the French were to pounce upon my people, and I were eating a soldier's bread in your camp, how should I feel? My people, oppressed with exactions, would beg of me to come home and make terms with the conquerors. The shirt is nearer to the skin than the coat, and I should have to do it.' Those were the words of the late King of Wirtemberg to me, and they describe the situation such as it must always remain if we do not make ourselves strong against French attack on that side. That is why we must have Strasburg, and an improved frontier. We will fight ten years sooner than not obtain this necessary security." "When the terms of peace come to be discussed," adds the *Gazette*, "we doubt whether it will be found easier to turn Germany from this determination than to answer the arguments by which Count Bismarck vindicates it. We also quote another passage from the same conversation, as illustrating still further the attitude of Count Bismarck's very candid mind:—'M. Favre is anxious to know if I shall receive communications from him, and if it will be possible to open negotiations for peace on the basis of the integrity of the French territory. To the first question I can only say that everything that comes from or through Lord Granville will receive my best attention, though I cannot at present recognize M. Jules Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, or as capable of binding the nation, and, as to the second question, I am only surprised that he did not ask if Germany would not defray all the expenses of the war. The position of the French is worse than ever. Had the Emperor still been at the head of affairs, he and his system had friends in Austria, in Italy, and even in Russia. All are afraid to catch the contagion of Republicanism, and consequently the Republic, if it is to be, will be without friends.'" On the question of treating with the Republican Government, the Count observed:—"When I saw the Emperor after his surrendering himself a prisoner, I asked him if he was disposed to put forward any request for peace. The Emperor replied that he was not in a position to do so, for he had left a regular Government in Paris, with the Empress at its head. It is plain, therefore, continued Count Bismarck, that, if France possesses any Government at all, it is still the Government of the Empress as Regent, or of the Emperor." When I asked if the flight of the Empress and of the Prince Imperial might not be regarded as an abdication, he said very positively he could not so construe it. The Empress had been forced to go by the gentlemen of the pavement, as the Corps Legislatif had been obliged to suspend its sittings; but the action of the gentlemen of the pavement was not legal. They could not make a Government. The question was, Whom does the fleet still obey? Whom does the army shut up in Metz still obey? "Perhaps Bazaine still recognizes the Emperor. If so, and if we choose to let him go to Paris, he and his army would be worth considerably more than the gentlemen of the pavement and the so-called Government. We do not wish to dictate to France her form of government; we have nothing to say to it. That is her affair." I pointed out that it would be extremely difficult for the French people at the present moment even to employ the means necessary for ascertaining the national will. "That is their look-out," replied his Excellency; "we know what we want, and that is enough for us."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

The money market opened this morning quiet and moderately easy, but the latter is due to a falling off in the demand and the condition of the weather rather than to any actual improvement in the sources of supply. The demand for money to the interior is light, which shows that the supply there is nearly equal to the wants of producers and dealers. Call loans range from 5@6 per cent., according to collaterals. The applications for discounts both at the banks and outside are less pressing than for several days, but rates remain firm.

The gold market continues quiet but remarkably steady, ranging between 113¾ and 113⅞.

In Government bonds there is little doing and prices show a downward tendency, in sympathy with gold.

The stock market was very dull but steady. Sales of City 6s, new, at 101¾, and ante-war issues at 103. Lehigh gold loan sold at 89.

Reading Railroad was steady at 49@49 1-16; small sales of Pennsylvania at 60; Minehill at 52; Elmira at 29; Camden and Amboy at 114¾; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44¾.

Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 33 comprise the list of sales up to noon.

—A reward of $500 is offered by the Board for the arrest of the forger of the check passed on a member of the board.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2200 City 6s, N..Is	101¾	2 sh Read R..trf.	49
$200 do.....	101¾	27 sh Minehill R.Is.	52
$1000 City 6s, prior to '62....Is	103	2 sh Penna R....	60
$1000 Alle Co 5s	76½	200 sh Leh Nav..Is.	33
$1000 Leh gold L....	89	100 do.....b5.	33
13 sh Cam & Am R.	114⅝	200 do..Is.b30.	33
28 do.....	114⅝	11 sh O C & A R...	44½

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113¾; do. 1864, 111⅝@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅞@112; do., July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. July, 1868, 110¼@110⅜; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¾@112. Gold, 113⅞@114.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113¾; do. 1864, 111⅝@111¾; do. 1865, 111⅞@112; do., July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. July, 1868, 110¼@110⅜; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¾@112. Gold, 113⅞@114.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113¾; do. 1864, 111⅝@111¾; do. Nov. 1865, 112@112⅜; do. do., July, 110⅜@110⅝; do. do., 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾; Pacifics, 111¾@111⅝. Gold, 113⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 112⅝@113⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅝@111¾; Gold, 113⅛@114; Silver, 108@110; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 895@905; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@750.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅛	11·10 A. M.	113⅛
10·34 "	113⅛	11·35 "	113⅛
10·35 "	113⅛	12·05 P. M.	113⅛
11·36 "	113⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 3.—Cloverseed is in small supply, and meets with a limited demand at $6·50@6·75. Timothy is firm and sells at $4·75@5·25, the latter rate from second hands. Flaxseed is dull and cannot be quoted over $2·15@2·20.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

There is not much activity in the Flour market, but prices remain without change. The demand is principally from the home trade, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $4@5 50; extras at $5·50@5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; 800 barrels City Mills on p. t.; Pennsylvania do. at $6·50@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is firm, and for prime lots a steady inquiry prevails. Sales of Western red at $1·35@1·38; 1800 bushels choice amber at $1·46@1·47, and 1200 bushels Illinois and Kentucky white at $1·50@1·60. Rye may be quoted at 88@90c. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of 2500 bushels at $1·02 for Pennsylvania yellow; 98@98½c. for Western do.; 94@96c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 5000 bushels at 50@53

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

RUINED BY CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.
From the N. Y. Tribune.

It happily occurs that at the moment we are recording the difficulties of a New Jersey manufacturer in substituting Chinese for Irish labor, we are furnished with the results of the Massachusetts experiment at transforming Ah Sing from "a heathen Chinee" into a skilled mechanic. The experience of Captain Hervey, at Belleville, illustrates the difficulties of organizing a force of Chinese, the cost of transporting them across the continent, and the dangers of introducing the new element of labor into a community where personal interest and political principles combine to create animosity and opposition. The experience of Mr. Sampson, at North Adams, shows with what facility the Chinese learn a trade and what is really their value as mechanics. Each experience has its moral, worthy the attention alike of manufacturers who contemplate the employment of this new laboring element, and of those organizations, whether industrial or political, which oppose the establishment of Chinese labor in any part of the country or in any branch of the trades.

Captain Hervey's experience establishes anew that no political influence, no organized power of trades unions, and no demonstrations or threats of mob violence, are competent to prevent the introduction of the Chinese. Captain Hervey has been threatened by laborers on the railways; he has been denounced at political meetings, and warned by the demagogues who, by some strange mystery, almost invariably hold the official positions in the trades unions. He has paid no regard to threats or warnings except to take measures for the security of his men; he has not thought for a moment of desisting from his purpose. The same threats and demonstrations failed to intimidate Mr. Sampson three months ago, and in both cases the resolute bearing of the employers has had its proper effect.

Not only was determination on Captain Hervey's part requisite to success, but also the bold adventure of a large sum of money. An expenditure of $10,000 was necessary to begin with; and the result shows very clearly that to successfully organize a force of this kind the moral courage to risk money freely is as necessary as indifference to personal danger. Ah Sing bargains like a veritable Christian, taking all the advantages he can get, and the man who tempts him into a contract must give ample assurances that he can pay and protect him. Captain Hervey's experience in this respect is calculated to dispel the hopes of many small manufacturers, who imagined that the new labor could be obtained without much capital.

Mr. Sampson's experience, partly told in this and partly in a former issue of late date, establishes the important fact that a three months' apprenticeship is sufficient to make the Chinese profitable workers at a difficult trade, employing complicated machinery. He has tested their intelligence, and proved it to be of a high order; they are eager learners, quick reasoners, shrewd calculators, and skillful manipulators. They know, not merely the purpose of the machines which they direct, but the relations of each part, and cannot only operate them when in perfect condition, but repair them when out of order. They are not quicker nor better workmen than the Irish and French and Americans; but they are steadier, better disciplined, and far more economical.

But we must not miss a third and by far the most important conclusion of these experiences. At Belleville no man or woman has been thrown out of employment by the appearance of the Chinese in the laundry. On the contrary, Captain Hervey cries for more—either Chinese or Irish. At North Adams, the strikers who left Mr. Sampson's employ, on a demand for higher wages, forced by the advent of the Chinese to resort to co-operation, have been successful in establishing an extensive and profitable trade and manufacture. They have been enabled to do this on a first expenditure of $196 per man—only about $46 more than it cost Mr. Hervey to place each of his workmen at learning his future duties. Thirty-one shoemakers, displaced by their own folly and the Chinese, have established themselves in steady business at North Adams, with a capital of $6000. Already the shares of the association are at a premium. The details of this adventure show that the difficulties of starting such co-operative establishments have been greatly exaggerated in the imaginations of those who have never encountered them.

RUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY.
From the N. Y. Times.

"Russia retires within herself," said Prince Gortschakoff at the end of the Crimean War. "There is no abatement in the military preparations of Russia," is the language of the telegrams. Between the two phrases there lies a Muscovite epoch with a wonderful history. With the issue of the latter begins a new era for Russia and the world. For the Empire of the Czar is not merely a dynasty—it is a civilization; not merely a great power, but the embodiment of a great principle and the promise of a social revolution. Cavour once said to a Russian diplomatist, "the equal rights you give your peasants to the soil are more dangerous to us Westerns than your armies." The Russia that England and France fought fifteen years ago exists no longer. The sternly repressive system of Nicholas is as dead as the choleric old Emperor himself. Within less than half a generation, twenty-three millions of bondsmen have been set free; public opinion has grown, apparently out of nothing, to be a power in the State; the Government may be criticised without the critic being sent to Siberia, and where all was torpor and reaction there is now a ferment of intellectual activity and of bold political theorizing. "We have everywhere in the world to set the bondsman free" is the watchword of the Russian communist, and apart from the levelling extravagances of the nihilists, communism in Russia is a different creed from what is professed under the same name by certain dreamers in Western Europe and among ourselves. The commune is the unit of Russian political life. Each member of it is responsible for the other, and the Government deals with it through the Starost, or head of the community, as an individual. The land appertaining to an agricultural village is cultivated for the common good; individual ownership is reckoned an exceptional condition of property, and collective possession the normal one. There, however, the communistic theory ends, and, unless among certain extremists, no intention is ever professed to vulgarize the most sacred relations of life by applying to them the co-operative economy of the farm.

Such considerations are perfectly relevant to the new appearance of Russia in the active arena of European politics. A competent observer remarked of the Crimean war, that it was supported by public opinion mainly "because it saw an opportunity of striking a heavy blow at the stolid power which lent itself to prop up every decaying throne and every worn-out authority from the Vistula to the ocean." The British Cabinet had certainly ulterior views in going to war for the preservation of Turkey, but these are of little consequence to-day, since even were the present Ministry disposed to adopt the foreign policy of Palmerston, there exists no national sentiment based either upon the chimera of a "balance of power," or upon any special antagonism to Russia, which would support them in disputing with that power the possession of the "sick man's inheritance." France cannot interfere, even if she would, and Great Britain will not. The time for substituting a fresh and aggressive civilization for one that is effete and thoroughly rotten could scarcely, therefore, be better chosen. With her seat of government on the Dardanelles, Russia would enter the fraternity of European powers, as she can never thoroughly do while her head is hidden among the clouds and snow of the far north. Turkey is an Asiatic barbarism that apes western civilization. It is past being patched; sooner or later it must be reformed out of existence altogether. More may at least be expected of the civilization of the Sklav than of that of the Mongol. The world generally would regard with not a little complacency the burying out of sight of the diseased body politic that calls itself the Ottoman empire.

That the warlike preparations of Russia are directed against Turkey there can be little doubt. The Czar has gone out of his way to express his sympathy with the progress of the German arms, by both personal and official marks of esteem. Russian diplomacy will make no bugbear out of a united Germany. The intermeddling of France with Poland has found no precedent in the policy of Prussia. The probability is that the neutrality of Russia, which was worth three armies to the Germans, was purchased at the outset, by the wily Bismarck, with some such concessions as he dangled before Napoleon in the Austrian campaign, only to withdraw them when his purpose was served. Wiser than the French Emperor, Alexander II does not await the completed success of his slippery friend to extort fulfilment of the promise. It may probably be easier for Prussia to leave Russia to her own course in the East, when she is fully occupied with France, than to sit with folded hands after she has finished her work, and see another secure a rich prize. The time, therefore, is well chosen, but with all favorable conditions, who can tell, when the blow descends, what may be the results? Beside a great German empire, extending from the Inn to the sea, Austria scarcely remains one of the great powers of Europe. With Russia on the Danube, she could not fail to sink into the position of a second rate one, leaving but two great Continental States. It would be contrary to all precedent were changes so momentous to be effected without a great enlargement of the existing area of hostilities. As the year enters on its last quarter the shadows cast by the rising clouds grow deeper, and the future appears more dark and inscrutable. Ere these three months have closed there may probably have settled over Europe a dismal twilight of disaster and gloom never before exceeded.

THE GUERRIERE AT NANTUCKET.
From the N. Y. World.

When, as far back as last February, we seriously called attention to the deplorable condition of our navy—its want of organization and discipline—we hoped grave words of admonition might have their effect. It was on the occasion of the arrival of the Monarch in our waters with Mr. Peabody's remains—a model ship, completely equipped and admirably handled—in contrast with the clumsy, unseaworthy iron-clads which were sent to meet her, and on their way collided with each other and everything which came across their awkward course. From that time things have been getting worse and worse. The Oneida is run down, and her gallant officers perish mainly for want of boats; for, gross as was the inhumanity of the Bombay captain, there would have been less loss of life had not Admiral Rowan been peddling the Government funds in the Eastern seas and looking about for cheap markets in which to buy. Then we have the remarkable performance of the Colorado—a huge sixty-gun frigate, drawing twenty-two or twenty-three feet, and as ill-suited to the waters of China as the Great Eastern or Noah's ark. She sailed from New York in February, reached Rio at the end of June, the Cape of Good Hope in August, and is probably somewhere in the China Sea by this time—a voyage which a common clipper-ship would make in ninety days. This, too, when China is a scene of massacre and every American, merchant and missionary, is looking seaward for rescue. And now we have a new and deplorable exhibition of professional incapacity in the frigate Guerriere, freighted with Farragut's honored remains, running ashore in broad daylight, "with all the buoys in sight," on the Nantucket banks—a shoal as familiar to the competent navigator as the Gridiron is to a New York pilot. Were it not painful, it would be ludicrous to read of the great though reluctant parade made by the Navy Department, and then its impotent conclusion. First, the perplexity whether it should be one ship or another—the Brooklyn or the Guerriere; then the slow selection and despatch; and finally the sticking in the sand of Nantucket—a laughing-stock to the old and superseded whalers of that region—the salvage by a transient steamer, and the transfer of the poor Admiral's remains, like so much common freight, to the Fall River line or Adams Express, to be delivered "as per margin" to the New York committee. While the Navy-yard and the Brooklyn are exploding minute-guns here, the poor Guerriere was firing signals of distress at Nantucket. Who is to blame for all this we do not pretend to say—the radical Congress or the radical secretary—*Porter adjuvante*—or the captain of the Guerriere or the sailing-master. All we know is that it is a sorry scandal, and confirms our fears that never in the history of the country was this branch of the public service in a condition of greater decrepitude. "If," says even the *Tribune*, "one of our vessels of war cannot steam from Portsmouth to New York without getting fast aground in broad daylight off a well-known shore, with buoys in plain sight, and another cannot come out of harbor without running down a schooner, there must be a fault somewhere to be corrected."

THE LAST ATTEMPT TO REVIVE RITUALISM.
From the N. Y. Sun.

The recent opening of the St. Sacrament Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, under ultra-ritualistic auspices, has had in one respect an effect somewhat different from that anticipated by its promoters. Ritualism gains no strength by the movement. It exhibits, on the contrary, a degree of weakness out of all proportion to its pretensions. As a thunder-storm purifies the atmosphere, so have the proceedings in the little chapel in Broadway helped to clear away much doubt as to where men stood on an interesting religious question of the day. Prominent Episcopal clergymen supposed to have a hankering after embroidered vestments, censers, and acolytes, make haste to assure the public that they reprobate the introduction of such antique novelties; and one of them, who has been considered by his Low Church brethren far from sound on the ritualistic question, declares that extremes in ritualism "are as distasteful to him as he knows them to be to the Bishop of this diocese, and to almost all of our clergymen and laity." The pains taken by several who participated in the opening services of the mission to explain that their presence is not to be considered as a proof of their approval of them, is also a fact of considerable significance.

There is one point worthy of special notice in connection with this subject. It has been asserted by Dr. Dix and others, though not always from personal observation, that the accounts of the services at St. Sacrament's Chapel published in the daily papers were exaggerated, sensational, and positively false. If such had been the case, there was a rare unanimity exhibited by the reporters, for their accounts agreed so nearly, even in minute particulars, that they seemed rather to have emanated from the same pen, or to have been inspired by some person speaking by authority. The latter proves to be the case. The *Church Journal* of this city, an organ of the Episcopalians, having taken the pains to inquire where the reporters of two daily papers, the *Sun* and the *Express*, obtained their information, finds that they were supplied with the necessary facts and data by two ritualistic clergymen and accurately reproduced them in their reports. So much nonsense is uttered about the alleged inaccuracy of the newspapers in reporting the events of the day that it is gratifying occasionally to have the opportunity to show on good testimony, as in the present instance, that to inquire how reports are prepared is in almost every instance to show how absolutely trustworthy they are.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.
From the Cleveland Leader.

The appointment of a new Minister to England naturally gives rise to the discussion of the long standing claim of the United States against Great Britain for compensation for depredations upon our commerce committed by privateers like the Alabama, fitted out in British ports, armed with British munitions of war, and, as a thin and transparent disguise, sailing under the pretended flag of a set of rebels who have not now and never had any national existence. Mr. Motley, for whatever reason, has utterly failed to bring about a settlement, or any progress towards one. It is to be hoped that Mr. Morton will be instructed to keep the question before the British Government in such a manner that it will understand distinctly that we have not forgotten it, and, moreover, that we are determined to insist upon complete and ample satisfaction for the injuries we have sustained through British treachery and bad faith. Under all the circumstances of the case, the United States would be fully justified in taking advantage of any domestic or foreign troubles in which the British Government might be involved to bring forward the Alabama claims in a manner that would compel attention to them from fear, if from no other motive. It would be better, of course, if an amicable arrangement could be reached, and the matter settled on the basis of mutual friendship and good understanding, so that its decision may not leave any rankling memories for the future disquiet of either nation. But if Great Britain will not settle the claim in this manner, then we must try harsher means.

The present affords a favorable opportunity for the reopening of negotiations. England is in very bad odor with both France and Prussia on account of her peculiar tactics as a neutral, and the tremendous display of power made by Prussia, coupled with the sneering declaration of Bismarck that he should decline to accept the opinions of the law officers of the crown as conclusive on questions of international law and the duties of neutrals, had compelled the British Government to make a change in its laws, so as to place a real check upon the business of building and sending out piratical cruisers—a thing it refused to do in our case. This is only one of many indications that England finds her position a peculiarly uncomfortable one, and, with Prussia and France both incensed against her, it would be at least politic to get the controversy with the United States off her hands as soon as possible. The English Government and people should be informed distinctly that public opinion on the subject of the Alabama claims has not changed in the least in this country, and if Mr. Morton, on his arrival in London, presses the subject with sufficient force, the probabilities are that an agreement can be arrived at to transfer the negotiations to Washington, with the understanding that England is prepared to yield what is necessary to wind up the whole affair in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

REDUCING TAXES AND INCREASING REVENUE.
From the Buffalo Express.

The *Courier* affects to be unable to understand how taxes have been abolished to the extent that they have been by successive acts of Congress since 1866, and yet the revenue collected during the past year proves to be greater than ever. Let us see if we can illustrate the process so that our simple-minded contemporary will be able to comprehend it.

We will suppose that a certain street railroad company had been charging for a long time a passenger fare of ten cents, but had employed during that time a set of dishonest conductors, who either pocketed half the fares they collected or else were in collusion with a lot of the regular passengers over the road and permitted the latter to steal their rides. It would happen in such a case that, while the public were heavily oppressed by an exorbitant rate of charge upon the road, the company, instead of being made rich by that exorbitancy, would find itself going the road to bankruptcy.

Suppose then that, all at once, it lowered its rate of fare to five cents, and at the same time cleared out the whole pack of dishonest conductors and put honest men in their places, who began to honestly collect every fare, and to honestly account for it. The probability is that the company, notwithstanding the great reduction of its charges, would find its revenues heavily increased.

Now that is just what has happened in the matter of the reduction of national taxes. Under the corrupt and demoralized administration of Andrew Johnson, while the people bore the weight of enormous and oppressive taxes, the revenue which the Treasury realized from them barely sufficed to meet the expenses of the Government; for the reason that full half of those taxes were swallowed up by fraud—by a vast, wide spread, organized system of collusion between rascally revenue officials and the manufacturers of whisky, tobacco, etc., and by almost universal peculation, embezzlement and loose inefficiency of collection. Nine tenths of the spirits sold in this country at one time were of fraudulent manufacture and the whisky tax very nearly ceased to pay the cost of its collection. Two years ago these things were notorious; now they have ceased to be heard of.

It is plain enough that when the vast sinkhole of corruption and fraud, in which half the heavy taxes wrung from the people were sunk, was cleared out and filled up, that half of the taxes could be remitted without loss to the Treasury. And this is exactly what happened. By act succeeding act Congress has abolished taxes which, in the aggregate, if they were still collected as taxes are collected now, would yield more than $250,000,000 to the Treasury; and still, after all this vast volume of taxation has been lifted from the people, the revenues of the Government are many millions greater than before. By so huge a sum is the money-value to the country of an honest administration measured.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870.
An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
9 19 13t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTInence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ T. W. BAILY'S
Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.
N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING
Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 302 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ U N I O N.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROLERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 14 wfmSt&d9t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 s 6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 5th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 1 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday October 11, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, October ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 8, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 8.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 15, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, October 22.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 2 6 t

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 18, at 12 noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANdria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—On Friday night, a man named Joseph A. Black, employed as a brakeman on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, got on top of a train while it was moving between Baltimore and Washington, when the light in his lamp was blown out. He attempted to relight it with matches, and while thus engaged, the train passed under a bridge thrown across the road, and Black was struck in the head, sustaining a compound fracture of the frontal bone. He was removed as soon as discovered and surgical aid summoned. The attending surgeons examined and dressed the wound, and finding it a very serious one, ordered the removal of Black to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he arrived on Saturday, and, after lingering for some hours in great agony, died in the evening.

—At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning Officer Burns attempted to arrest a man named George Cooper, on Third street, below Beaver. Cooper assaulted the officer, it is alleged, and broke away from him, when the policeman drew his revolver and fired at Cooper, the charge taking effect in his side and inflicting a serious wound. Cooper was then taken to the station house. He resides at No. 1008 North Third street.

—Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred at No. 1537 Mervine street, and, as usual on the Sabbath day, the Fire Department turned out in full force. As the fire proved of no account, the runners of the various companies were dissatisfied, and on their way home they amused themselves by rioting. In front of the Twelfth District Station, at Tenth and Thompson streets, the adherents of two Kensington companies came together, but the police were promptly on hand and checked the fight. Three men, named Thomas McManus, John Robeson and Robert McCallister, were arrested for participating in the melee. The adherents of two companies, from the western section of the city, instituted a riot at Broad and Coates streets, and a running fight was kept up all the way out Coates to Nineteenth street. Bricks were thrown about promiscuously, but it is not known whether any one was injured. The police here interfered and put a stop to the disorderly conduct, but not until they had arrested four men named William H. Hank, James Houghton, Henry C. Rout and Richard Shannon.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 11 4.

—The total registration of the colored vote in Maryland is 37,000.

—Governor's Island, N.Y., has been placed in quarantine in consequence of yellow fever existing thereon.

—Secretary Boutwell orders the sale of four millions of gold and the purchase of eight millions of bonds during the present month.

—Two men were killed by an explosion in a powder factory, near Pottsville, on Saturday. The report was heard for sixteen miles round.

—Distressing accounts continue to arrive from the South of loss of life and property by the great freshet. At Harper's Ferry over fifty lives have been lost and many others are imperilled.

—Arrangements are being perfected by the Governors of Wisconsin and Minnesota for a convention of the Western and Northwestern States to consider all matters pertaining to emigration.

Republican Mass Meeting.

On Saturday evening the great Republican demonstration of the campaign, the first meeting called by the Republican City Executive Committee, was held on Broad street, between Chesnut and Market, and was largely attended. Two stands were erected, one on the east side of Broad street, near Chesnut, and the other on the west side of Broad street, near Market. During the evening a splendid display of fireworks took place at Broad and Market streets, under the direction of Professor Jackson. One of the pieces consisted of an immense arch which stretched entirely across Broad street, and in letters of silver fire were displayed the names of the Republican Congressional candidates, Kelley, Myers, O'Neill, Harmer, and Huckel. Other pieces contained the words "Maine," "Vermont," and "Victory." The Liberty Cornet Band and Beck's Band were in attendance, and the entire square presented a very animated scene.

The meeting at the southern stand was presided over by William S. Stokley, Esq., and speeches were made by Governor Hawley, of Connecticut; Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania; Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. John Covode, Hon. Charles O'Neill, and others.

At the northern stand Thomas Cochran presided, and speeches were made by Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. Charles O'Neill, General Henry H. Bingham, Governor Geary, and others.

During the meeting at the southern stand the following resolutions were read by Major J. T. Pratt, and they were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we are proud of the honesty, economy, and efficiency of our national and State administrations, evinced at every step; and especially by the fact that while they have largely reduced both our national and State debts, they have at the same time just as largely reduced taxation, direct and indirect.

Resolved, That the people having settled by constitutional amendment all questions of reconstruction, any further agitation of the subject is an evil, which can lead only to useless and endless controversies.

Resolved, That the bold and extensive frauds in registration, which the proceedings instituted before United States Commissioner Biddle prove to have been attempted in behalf of the so-called Democratic party, should receive the united condemnation of good men of all parties, as, if successful, they would bring the elective franchise into contempt and undermine the very foundation of popular rights.

Resolved, That the tariff for the protection of American industry, as advocated by our Congressmen, commends itself to our cordial approval, by its reduction of duties on coffee, tea, and other necessaries of life not produced in this country; and by its increase of duties on the articles through which the cheap labor of foreign countries so ruinously competes with that of our own workingmen.

Resolved, That a plentiful and reliable currency is the life of trade and business; and that while we should constantly aim at an eventual return to specie payments, we should guard against undue haste, lest we postpone the desired end by crippling our resources.

Resolved, That having, after many trials and troubles, abolished slavery throughout the land, we protest against its reintroduction in a new form by any system of foreign labor contracts, whether with Chinese or any other people. We welcome men of all nations to share our blessings, but we demand that they be free and voluntary emigrants, and not bondmen owing service or labor to their importers.

Resolved, That having hailed with enthusiasm the unanimous uprising of the freemen of Germany against the attack of Napoleon, we confidently trust that the issue of the war now being waged may be the unity of the entire German race, bringing with this a lasting peace to the nations of Europe.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and endorse the Republican nominees for Congress, Messrs. Huckel, O'Neill, Myers, Kelley, and Harmer; our candidates for the State Legislature, and for city and county offices, to be voted for at the approaching election, and solicit for them the support of our fellow citizens as being worthy of their suffrages, both for the high character of the gentlemen whose names are presented and for the great free principles which they represent.

After which the Major read letters from Postmaster-General John A. J. Creswell, Roscoe Conkling, and J. M. Howard, regretting their inability to be present.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE FIGHTING NEAR PARIS—ACCOUNTS OF PRUSSIAN REVERSES UNTRUE—GETTING READY FOR THE BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A correspondent writes from Berlin on Sept. 29th: "The idea is strongly advocated that the surrender of Strasburg is likely to produce a complete change in the war. It is said that Bazaine is now willing to capitulate, upon the offer by Prussia to restore the Imperial government and order, and agree to peace. This meet the support of the Imperialistic soldiers and a majority of the bourgeoise and peasants. Well informed persons express the conviction that Napoleon, or his son, under the regency of the Empress, will be reseated on the throne.

Wilhelmshohe is the rendezvous of distinguished guests of the Emperor, and the hotel in the vicinity of the castle is crowded. The Emperor is in perfect health, and makes daily excursions on foot and in a carriage, accompanied by several adjutants on horseback. I recently addressed a note to his Majesty, requesting the favor of an interview, and considering the peculiar and delicate situation of the Imperial prisoner, I was not surprised at receiving the following negative reply: "Monsieur—The Emperor received your letter of September 19, and was much affected at the sentiments of sympathy therein expressed. His Majesty has charged me to convey his thanks, and tell you how much he regrets that circumstances will not permit him to receive you. Please accept, &c.

"A. DE LAURISTOCQ, Officer of Ordnance."

The number of French prisoners in Germany is not short of 170,000, and of that number 110,020 are within the bounds of Prussia; 60,060 are in forts, and others in open camps. A cabinet council has declared that the prisoners may be employed by persons not connected with the military department and their wages will be prescribed by the district authorities. The daily labor of such prisoners is not to exceed ten hours, and the work is to be voluntary.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—[Special to New York Times.]—The result of the Cabinet council yesterday, according to the London Times, is farther postponement of action by the Ministry in regard to mediation. The delay cannot be of long duration." The tone of the Times itself yesterday shows that the government must yield to public sentiment. Another letter from Bulwer this morning to that paper on the conclusive duty of England as to the crisis, declares, as historical facts, that if, when the Czar Nicholas told Sir Hamilton Seymour that he meditated marching his troops to the Principalities, England had firmly protested, he would not have taken that step; and that if she had protested against Napoleon III undertaking the war in the same manner, he would not have commenced it. Bulwer, therefore deprecates the Ministerial policy of waiting for good opportunities which may never arrive.

The weak points of the defence of Paris, which the Germans rely upon carrying promptly, are the heights of Sceaux, which approach the forts within 4000 paces, the distance between the forts and the city being 1500 paces more, and the gap on the western side, north and south of Fort Mont Valerian.

I recommended you the other day to place no reliance on the statements that Russia was arming. Gortschakoff's policy is to keep Russia out of the war at present. We have now unofficial contradiction of the statement that Russia is preparing for war. The rumor of the purchase of ironclads in the United States is also denied.

The *Moniteur* replying to Prussian reports about insubordination and shooting of members of the Garde Mobile, publishes accounts of mutinies among the Baden regiments at Versailles and the shooting of German soldiers. The report of French victories near Versailles is flatly contradicted by the Prussian organs, and the latest report of the taking of Versailles by the French is characterized by the Germans as a wholesale invention.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Germans before Paris are probably receiving their siege train to-day. The heavy guns used at Toul do not form part of it, as they have been sent to another destination. The restoration of bridges and tunnels on the German lines of communication is nearly completed, and the royal headquarters will soon be removed to a point nearer the city walls.

The King of Prussia has sent 5000 thalers for the relief of the inhabitants of Strasburg.

The *Echo du Nord* of Lille reports that the Duke of Nassau and his secretary were shot and killed by sharpshooters, while passing through the country in a carriage.

The siege of Soissons continues and sorties of the garrison have been repulsed by the Randsburg, Waldenburg and Frankfort landwehr and the 13th corps. The French have asked for a truce, to bury their dead. The German loss has been trifling.

The Germans took 170 guns, valued at 200,000 francs; property in bank, valued at $8,000,000 francs, and an immense quantity of munition and clothing.

There are now 150,000 French prisoners in Germany.

TOURS, Oct. 2, morning.—An engagement is now going on near St. Germain, on the road to Beauvois.

It was reported at Evreux yesterday that 4000 Prussians had occupied Nantes.

The besiegers have hitherto kept themselves carefully beyond the range of the guns on the walls of the capital, and the defenders are impatient at their inactivity.

The commander of Fort d'Ivry declares that he will not surrender the fort on any terms.

The National Guard now in the service at Paris numbers 375,000 men, and this immense force rapidly consumes the supply of food on hand.

In the battle on September 23, 8000 Prussians were engaged.

A dispatch from Toul says that for three days cannonading has been peard in the direction of Pont-a-Mousson. It was reported that General Bourbaki had made a successful sortie from Metz, and that the Prussian loss in killed was very heavy. It is understood that the National Guard of Metz will undertake to defend the place if Bazaine succeeds in cutting his way out.

TOURS, Oct. 2.—General Uhrich, the heroic commander of Strasburg, arrived here last night, and was met at the city gates by the Ministers and an immense crowd of people, and escorted to the Archepiscopal palace, where he was installed as a public guest. He was repeatedly cheered by the people, and on reaching the palace made a brief speech, returning thanks to the Ministers and people for the warmth of his reception. Minister Cremieux replied to the General with eloquent words of praise for his courageous defence of Stasburg. General Uhrich will receive a grand ovation tomorrow.

BEFORE METZ, Oct. 1, evening.—[Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.]—Last night, large masses of cavalry of the seventh corps were thrown northward from Courcelles to reinforce the first corps at St. Barbe and the artillery. The first corps artillery advanced from St. Barbe to Noiseville, to meet the enemy's offensive northeastward movement, and as Bazaine withdrew to-day, the cavalry will partly be used northeast and west of Thionville, to sweep the villages hitherto unscathed, and clear them of provisions, in reprisal for the recent seizure of German supply trains.

The people everywhere in the northeastern departments are unfavorable to guerilla warfare, and have been advised by the Tours government that no levy en masse will take place in the rear of the German armies.

The mayor of Noiseville has liberated German prisoners brought in by the peasants.

The people of Point-a-Mousson have been fined 200,000 francs for the attempted assassination in the streets of a lieutenant and corporal.

There is great scarcity of salt in Metz.

The cholera is raging among the German troops at Chalons, and malignant typhus at Rheims. The infected districts are surrounded by a sanitary cordon. The suffering garrison comprises only a few thousand men.

Bitsche made a heavy sortie yesterday afternoon and another to-day, but both were repulsed.

The railway around Metz, from Remilly to Pont-a-Mousson is completed, but the trains are few and far between.

STRASBURG, Oct. 1.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The destruction everywhere is awful, and many entire streets are in ruins. The cathedral is not seriously damaged. The roof of the nave is burned off and the windows are broken, but the interior is almost untouched. The spire has been hit in several places. The fortifications are no longer tenable, and the breaches are quite practicable for storming.

The suffering of the people is beyond description. The number of civilians wounded is at least 3000, a large proportion of whom are women and children. The feeling against the Germans is very bitter, especially among the poorer classes of Catholics. The rich, mostly Protestants, accept annexation. The garrison numbers 8000 men. The rules are stringent. No newspapers are allowed to be published, and the people have all to be in doors by 9 P. M.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The government is unanimous against peace. The party which was ready to accept the dismantling of Metz and Strasburg, finding that the Prussians refuse these conditions, now support the war. The National Guards man the ramparts; the men are posted at the angles and bastions, and the reserves of the Mobiles and National Guard occupy the centre of them. The reserves are always under arms outside the gates, and between the forts and ramparts troops and artillery are massed, and the forts are well garrisoned.

The inventor of the Orsini bombs employs several men in constructing infernal machines. It is admitted that a great portion of the city can be reached by the enemy's fire, without taking the forts. Minister Washburne said yesterday that he probably would not leave the city. The diplomatic corps meets to arrange for joint action. Mr. Washburne has called on the government to express sympathy, and regardless of red tape he went to the Hotel de Ville instead of the foreign office, shook hands all round and withdrew.

Paris is divided into three zones, paying respectively twelve and forty-three per cent. insurance against losses by bombardment. Spies are arrested every hour. The government endeavors to prevent a collision between the moderates and ultras, but yield to the latter. Five Englishmen attempted yesterday to get out with passports, but they were arrested in the French lines and sent back.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—Victories are reported daily, and as often contradicted.

Some of the papers discovered in the Tuileries are published; among them is a letter from Jecker to Comte, in which he says that Morny had promised to get the American government to pay his claims, on condition of receiving thirty per cent. of the profits. A letter signed by Persigny complains that an employe in the Cabinet Noir is in want, and ought to be given money to prevent his letting out secrets.

A letter from the Queen of Holland tells Napoleon that, if he does not interfere in Germany, his dynasty will suffer. An undated note of the Emperor says: "If France boldly places itself on the terrace of nationalities, it is necessary to prove that Belgian nationality does not exist. The Cabinet of Berlin seems ready to enter into negotiations, and it would be well to negotiate a secret act which would satisfy both parties. This act would prove a double advantage of compromising Prussia and of being for her a pledge of the sincerity of the Emperor."

The note then goes on to say that it is necessary to dissipate the apprehensions of Prussia; an act is wanted, and one which would consist of the regulation of the ulterior fate of Belgium, in concert with Prussia, which would prove at Berlin that the Emperor desires an extension as necessary to France. Since the events which have taken place in Germany, it is at least a relative certainty that the Prussian government would not object to our aggrandizement toward the north.

The diplomatic corps resolved to make an attempt to communicate with Bismarck, to ask for twenty-four hours' notice before the bombardment commences, and to obtain permission to leave the city. A house near Minister Washburne's residence, and flying the American flag, was gutted to-day because it was not occupied.

NAPOLEON.

How He Looks—Rumors of His Return to France.

A German correspondent writes from Frankfort, September 13:—

The probability of Napoleon returning to France, and being reinstated upon the throne, grows stronger daily. The German press look with suspicion upon imperial honors still being paid to the prisoner at Wilhelmshohe. The Prussian official *Staats Anzeiger* announces that it is true that Napoleon sought death in the fighting of the 1st of September, and fought on foot from 8 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; and we all know that nothing can gain the sympathy of the world for an expiring man like bravery shown. The feeling of hate once shown in Germany against Napoleon has turned to pity, and in many cases to amusement.

The rumors currently reported, and believed by the people, are to the effect that Napoleon will only remain at Wilhelmshohe until the German army shall have entered Paris; that then he will return thither, and, according as circumstances permit, either seize the reins of government himself, or abdicate in favor of his son. Only when the whole Government machinery is fairly in working order will peace be concluded. Prussia will not, these reports say, recognize the republic, and so far the latter's addresses have fallen coldly upon Germany. The King of Prussia, it is said, still acknowledges the legality of the *plebiscite*, by virtue of which, the voice of the people, Napoleon is still Emperor of the French. Nothing else can explain the honors paid to Napoleon on his journey to Wilhelmshohe.

Paul Lindau describes, in a Vienna paper, the fallen Emperor's present appearance as an "old decaying man; spare, gray hair, which lay on the crown as if rumpled by despair. The curl before his ears had disappeared, and the historical moustache, with the impudent waxed ends, hung loosely down over the corners of the mouth. Hair and beard were ever the only things which gave character to Napoleon's face; they gave him, in their best condition, a certain fulness of expression. And now they are wild. Think for a moment of a well-known beauty whom you find again as a reduced watering-place coquette. A similar feeling overcame me, only somewhat more tragical. Napoleon's physiognomy is either capable of suppressing the expression of every feeling, or, what is more probable, it is no longer capable of the expression of feeling. Not a line of his face was altered as he returned the military greeting. He looked vacantly now to the right and now to the left; what or whom he saw could not be said. His face remained leaden and stiff, as if every human feeling had long left his soul. It bore an expression of the greatest apathy, almost to terror. It produced an icy cold in me. He thanked the few who met him mechanically, automatically; his movements were as lifeless as the muscles of his face." This picture refers to the day after his arrival in Wilhelmshohe.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:58	MOON SETS	..
SUN SETS	5:39	HIGH WATER	9:17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON, JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Virginia	Havre	New York	Sept.	13
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept.	17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept.	17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Sept.	19
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Sept.	21
Holland	Liverpool	New York	Sept.	21
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept.	22
Tarifa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept.	22
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept.	24
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York via H.	Sept.	24
Angia	Glasgow	New York	Sept.	24

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	Oct. 4
Parana	New York	London	Oct. 5
Batavia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool via H.	Oct. 18
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 4
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 5
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 8
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 8
Leopard	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 8
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N. C.	Oct. 15
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Oct. 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Empire, Hunter, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, St. Marys, Ga., Souder & Adams.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, Salem, J. C. Scott & Sons.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Samana Bay, do.

Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, Boston, do.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, East Cambridge, do.

Schr W. H. Harned, Lynn, Annapolis, do.

Schr L. & M. Knowles, Clements, Salem, do.

Schr D. Gifford, Jerrold, do. do.

Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, Cambridgeport, do.

Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, Norfolk, do.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Panther, Mills, from Boston, in ballast to John S. Hilles.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Schr John D. Farquharson, Jones, 5 days from Kinsale, Va., with lumber to W. T. Conquest.

Schr Hope, Miles, 4 days from Alexandria, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, fm Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Boston, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.

Schr Fawn, Baker, 9 days from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Sagua, Munday, 14 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Reno, Foster, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with laths, etc., to Smaltz & Co.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 1.—In harbor, ship Coromandel, brig Susan Burgess, and a brig name unknown. All the other vessels reported have gone to sea.

4 P. M.—One brig and a large number of schrs are beating out; also, a fore-and-aft steamer going out at 3:30. Vessels in the harbor unchanged.

Wind S.; light. Thermometer, 82.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Batavia, Billings, from Liverpool 20th and Queenstown 21st ult., at New York 1st inst., with 657 passengers.

Br. steamer Europa, McDonald, for Glasgow, cl'd at New York 1st inst.

Steamer General Sedgwick, Nichols, from New York, at Galveston 30th ult.

Steamer Cuba, Moodie, from New York 21st, at Queenstown 30th ult., and proceeded for Liverpool.

Steamer Varuna, Spencer, for New York, sailed from Galveston 28th ult.

Steamer Gulf Stream, McCreery, for Galveston via Key West, cleared at New York 1st inst.

Steamers Northern Light, Parker, and Cortes, Nelson, for New Orleans, cl'd at New York 1st inst.

Steamer Mississippi Quick, from New Orleans 24th ult., at New York 1st inst.

Steamer Lafayette, Rousseau, from New York 20th ult., at Brest 1st inst., and proceeded for Havre.

Steamer George Washington, Gager, from New Orleans 24th ult., at New York 1st inst.

Steamer Ashland, Beckett, from Galveston via Key West, at New York 30th ult.

Steamer Emily B. Souder, Crowell, for New Orleans, cleared at New York 1st inst.

Steamer Beaufort, McNair, from New York, at New Orleans 26th ult.

Steamer Sherman, Quick, for New York, sailed from New Orleans 29th ult.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult.

Steamer Mississippi, Henry, from New Orleans, at New York 1st inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 29th ult.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 1st inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 1st inst.

Steamer Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

Bark John E. Chase, Davis, for Philadelphia, was loading at Bristol, Eng., 18th ult.

Bark Savannah, Scaife, hence for Port Spain, was spoken 27th ult., lat 36, long. 74.

Brig Harry, Virden, hence, at Lisbon 11th ult.

Brig Anna, Morrow, with brig Roanoke's cargo, sailed from St. Thomas 15th ult., for Laguayra.

Brig Cuban, Roberts, for Philadelphia via Bonaire, at Puerto Cabello 18th ult.

Brig Zavalla Williams, Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.

Brig James B. Kirby, Bernard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.

Brig Morancy, Hill, hence for Boston, was at anchor at the Southwest Spit 30th ult. for a harbor.

Schr E. Nickerson, Crowell, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at New York 30th ult.

Schrs John Somes, Heath, and Thos. Fish, Wiley, hence, at Portland 30th ult.

Schrs R. F. Reeves, Brannan, and Alexander L. Massie, Donnan, hence, at Richmond 30th ult.

Schrs J. T. Alburger, Corson, and Frank Jamieson, Jamieson, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 29th ult.

Schr H. M. Wright, Smith, hence, at Norwich 29th ultimo.

Schr A. Trudell, Hess, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Pawtucket 30th ult.

Schr Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Fall River 30th ult.

Schr Raven's Wing, York, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Stonington 29th ult.

Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 29th ult.

Schr May Monroe, Hall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland, Me., 27th ult.

Schr Sarah A. Boice, Yates, hence, at Providence 30th ult.

Schrs Northern Light, Ireland; Transit Rackett; and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.

Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, hence, at Providence 29th ult.

Schr Eva Adell, Eaton, hence, at Belfast 22d ult.

Schrs Paugusset, Waples, from Boston; Minnesota, Phinney, from New Bedford; and John Burley, Saunders; S. C. Evans, Hammond; and D. A. Berry, Walters, fm Providence, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 30th ult.

Schrs Morning Light, Lynch, from Norwich for Philadelphia; Bradley, Mulligan, hence for Pawtucket; and Agnes, hence for Mystic, passed Hell Gate 1st inst.

Schr Gettysburg, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 36, of which 1 was burned, 1 sunk after collision, 4 were abandoned, 6 foundered, and 1 is missing—supposed lost. They are classed as follows:—2 steamers, 2 ships, 9 barks, 11 brigs, and 12 schooners, and their total estimated value is $1,029,500. Among the losses, the bark Desiah, from Philadelphia for Queenstown, is estimated at $54,000; and brig Rollerson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at $5000.

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA LARGE

MESS MACKEREL.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PRIME LAGUAYRA COFFEE.—NOW LANDING ex brig Abbie Dunn, from Laguayra, for sale by DALLETT & SON, 9 28 tf No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3 3p6

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of sixty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools for the following purposes, to wit:—

Item 1. To pay George H. Brinkworth, contractor for the erection of new school building in the Twenty-fifth ward, the sum of thirty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

Item 2. To pay Charles C. Carman, the contractor, for the erection of new school building in the Twentieth ward the sum of twenty-six thousand dollars.

Item 3. To pay Charles C Carman the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy dollars, being an additional appropriation upon his contract for erection of a new school building in the Second ward. The said sums to be taken out of the loan made for school purposes, approved May 18, 1870.

The warrants for the above items to be drawn by the Board of Controllers of Public Schools in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 3 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Approve the Contract for the Erection of a New School Building in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the contract dated the seventh day of July, 1870, made between the city of Philadelphia, of the one part, and George H. Brinkworth, contractor, of the other part, for the erection and construction of a new school building in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, for the sum of thirty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars, and the sureties therefor, Benjamin H. Brown and George Woelpper, are hereby approved; provided, that the said sum of thirty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars shall cover all expenses for the erection and construction of said building, inside and out, for school purposes, and for paving and enclosing the yard, and the erection of the necessary out-houses, all to be done to the satisfaction of the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, before the last warrant is drawn for the payment of the same.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 3 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To change the Place of Voting in the Fourth Division of the Twenty second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Fourth Division of the Twenty-second ward be and is hereby removed from the present place, No. 39 Mill street, to 4771 Germantown avenue, to the house of Edward Markley, the former place of voting being no longer available for election purposes.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 3 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11 3 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager.

CARD.

The management has effected, at a great expense, a re-engagement with the celebrated PROTEAN ARTIST and Inimitable Vocalist, WM. HORACE LINGARD, and the charming Comedienne, ALICE DUNNING (Lingard), with their celebrated Comedy and Vaudeville Company, in an entire New Programme, EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, the splendid two-act Comedy of TIME TRIES ALL. LINGARD IN HIS SKETCHES, and the Amusing Comedietta of WHO SPEAKS FIRST? 10 3 2t

Admission 25, 50, and 75c. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock. SECOND WEEK OF CENTRAL PARK. TO-NIGHT, and till further notice, Lester Wallack's Comedy, CENTRAL PARK, BY MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY. Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 8, at 2 o'clock, ONLY MATINEE OF CENTRAL PARK. In active rehear

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

ONE week from to-morrow important elections will be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, and nearly one-fourth of the next Congress will be chosen, and the Legislatures elected in Ohio and Indiana will choose United States Senators to succeed Sherman and Morton, two of the ablest of Republican statesmen. Iowa will, of course, vote largely Republican, and elect a solid Republican delegation to Congress. Indiana is more than doubtful, and we apprehend that not less than two Republican Congressmen will be lost. The State gave but one thousand Republican majority for Governor in 1868, with the strong tide then sweeping over the country in favor of Grant, and since then internal dissensions have paralyzed the party seriously, and made Vice-President Colfax peremptorily decline the race for 1872. In Ohio the Republicans will doubtless carry the State, although they were reduced to 8000 on Governor last year, and we are confident that the Legislature will be Republican. Several of the ablest Republicans in the delegation, however, are in danger, including both Schenck and Bingham, and on the whole not less than four districts now represented by Republicans are doubtful.

In Pennsylvania the contest has been wholly without animation on both sides. A few meetings have been attempted, but they have been failures, alike in numbers and enthusiasm, as compared with the demonstrations of 1866 and '68. We doubt whether there is anything like thorough organization on either side, and the State will go haphazard, as the generally indifferent voters may happen to decide it. As the Republicans carried every debatable Congressional district in 1868, it is to be expected that they must lose several members, and if the dissatisfaction manifested in this city prevails throughout the State, the loss may embrace as many as five districts. The Legislature, under the present apportionment, can scarcely fail to be Republican.

It is evident, from the loose political action in every section of the State, that there will be an uncommon amount of independent voting this year. Party nominations have been growing from bad to worse until there is profound disgust amongst the people for the partisan jugglery that now confessedly controls primary political action. Many thousands who have heretofore yielded to party discipline because of the grave issues involved, will this year strike from their tickets all names known to be unworthy, and thus make their demand for better men in such an imperative manner that riotous conventions and professional political bullies and dependants will be compelled to give way to the preferences of the people.

No citizen of either party should for a moment hesitate to strike from his ticket the name of a corrupt or incompetent candidate, and if the better class of Republicans and Democrats will now faithfully discharge this duty, our jobbing legislators and "rings" of all kinds will cease to disgrace our city and State.

REGISTER OF WILLS.

"ANTHONY A. LAWS is the Democratic candidate for Register of Wills. It is important that the people should know who these men are. No citizen should deposit his ballot in the box on the second Tuesday of this month without such information as will enable him to support the best men for all posts to be filled. Those who vote blindly, vote dangerously. They may inflict deadly stabs upon the best interests of the country and its institutions. In all local matters, when persons are to be chosen to administer the functions of the several offices, all citizens are bound to look at the characters of the aspirants. No man is entitled to public support who has acted in such a manner as to outrage public decorum or violate either the letter or spirit of the laws. If a person has been entrusted with representative duties and used the power confided to him for selfish and corrupt purposes, he should not be again trusted by the people. Honest agents are needed, and they can be obtained if voters will examine the character of the nominees as well as their tickets before they vote."

Thus far we quote from the *Age* of this morning, with our cordial endorsement; but we regret that we cannot coincide with the opinions expressed by our contemporary with regard to the character of the Democratic candidate for Register of Wills and his fitness for that important and responsible office.

Anthony A. Laws is the representative of the ruffianly element of the Democracy, and he was nominated for the purpose of conciliating that element by bestowing upon one of its number one of the richest offices to be filled at the coming election. At the last election Anthony A. Laws figured as a repeater and shoulder-hitter in the First and Second wards, and he he is well known as a leader of the gang of roughs that infest the lower section of the city. For any party to put up such a character for an office like that of Register of Wills, that especially requires intelligence and integrity is an outrage that the independent voters of the city ought to rebuke without hesitation and without regard to party predilections. That we do not speak at random in this matter, we call attention to the following bit of evidence given in the Diamond-Watt contest:—

"R. C. Tittermary sworn—I live in the Fifth division, Second ward; have lived there all my life; was about the polls on the day of the last election; I am well acquainted with all the people in the neighborhood of where I live; I saw a party of strangers going from poll to poll in the ward that day; they were accompanied by a man by the name of McGonigle, another by the name of McGrath, and Anthony Laws; none of those parties lived in the ward, except the leaders."

It is perfectly useless for decent citizens to complain of bad management and rascality in the public offices when they are willing to go to the polls and vote for such men as Anthony A. Laws, and the best way to secure good nominations is to let the party managers know that such characters cannot be elected under any circumstances.

Between Laws and the Republican candidate, Mr. William M. Bunn, there need be no hesitation. Mr. Bunn served with distinction as a private soldier during the war, and he received a severe wound that entitles him to the consideration of his fellow citizens. He was twice elected a member of the Legislature, in each instance running ahead of his ticket, as it is not improbable he will do at the coming election, especially when the notorious character of his opponent is taken into consideration.

CRITICISM VS. PUFFERY.

THE only claim that actors, singers, artists, and authors have upon the newspapers is founded upon the artistic nature of their productions; and without going back to the origin of criticism, it need only be stated that custom has made it a regular branch of journalism, and that the public expect to read the opinions of the press upon the merits and demerits of artistic performances. With regard to books and pictures, the critic generally has but little difficulty in doing his duty—no more and no less—in a manner satisfactory to himself and to the public; but a variety of circumstances have combined to establish a system of gratuitous advertising and puffery in connection with theatrical and musical matters that is very far removed from the regular line of candid and honest criticism. This is particularly the case with regard to travelling shows of every description, the managers of which are firmly impressed with the idea that they have unlimited claims upon the consideration of publishers and editors, and that a few free tickets are more than ample compensation for preliminary notices that, if charged for at regular rates, would amount to hundreds of dollars. It is the duty of the newspapers to criticize everything in the way of dramatic or musical attractions that are worthy of criticism, but it is not their duty to advertise such attractions gratuitously; and the system of preliminary puffery which now exists is neither just to the newspapers or the public, and it ought to be broken up, as it certainly can be if the publishers will only do their plain duty in the matter.

The *Morning Post* of last Saturday had an article on this subject which was very much to the point. The following portion of it, in particular, expresses our views exactly:—

"It is time that the gratuitous advertising of New York novelties or sensations by the press of Philadelphia should be broken up. Let the *Black Crook* be produced, a Fechter or Nilsson arrive, a successful run of a play be had, and New York correspondents shower upon us, without stint, laudatory criticisms intended to awaken public interest here, and insure the pecuniary success of the individual, the play, the opera, or whatever it may be. Honest, intelligent criticism, a criticism not afraid to speak of demerits as well as excellencies, would be acceptable to our public, but the bastard criticism of New York letter-writers, a criticism looking only to the lionizing of its subject and the aggrandizement of its writer, is a fraud upon the publisher of a paper, and gross deceit practised upon the public. It is well enough in its way, perhaps, to announce as an item of news that Bonfanti is at Niblo's, that Fechter is playing 'Hamlet,' that Nilsson sings in *Traviatore*, but to give us the accurate dimensions of Bonfanti's legs, how long she can stand on one, and assure us that she is the equal of Fanny Elsler; to make us believe that Fechter is greater than Kean, Garrick, and Kemble combined, and that Nilsson totally eclipses Jennie Lind, displays a degree of impudence, and yet withal credulity that makes us laugh at the innocence of those who suppose Philadelphia so easily deceived. Were there any comity in this thing it might be tolerated. But who ever read in a New York paper an announcement of the 'grand success' of A, B, or C here? Our artists, musicians, and actors 'to the manor born' (possibly because they do not need it) are never trumpeted for months in advance, but when they reach the city of magnificent frauds, are compelled, and very properly too, to rely for audiences or spectators upon their merits, and the aid which liberal and judicious advertising always gives. We do not complain that New York institutions are not advertised here. They are, and liberally too, but we enter our protest against the managerial corruption of correspondents, and that sickly sentiment, prevalent among local editors, which makes them recognize anything coming from New York, *ipso facto*, as excellent and worthy of extended notice."

New York, as every person capable of forming an opinion on the subject well knows, is not the artistic and intellectual centre of the United States; and the practice of travelling managers and artists attempting to advertise themselves for nothing by means of New York letter-writers, news telegrams, and other devices of like character, is a nuisance that ought to be abated. The public of Philadelphia have been taken in often enough to know something of the peculiarly worthless character of the usual endorsements that dramatic, musical, and other celebrities receive in New York; and while we will extend a hearty welcome to any attractions that are really of a character to demand favorable notice, we believe that managers should be made to learn that public opinion is not to be manufactured here by the stale devices that have been in vogue so long, and that if they want their shows advertised to the public they must pay the usual rates therefor.

THE CONTEST IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE prospects of a Republican triumph, in this city, at the coming election have been materially improved by the practical destruction of the machinery for manufacturing voters with railroad speed, which was operated so successfully in 1868—the Supreme Court having prohibited the summary system of naturalization—and by the new safeguards against fraudulent registrations which were created by the late act of Congress. The arrests which have already taken place have had such a wholesome effect in intimidating the repeaters, that, from present indications, there will be scarcely half as many names on the extra assessment lists this year as there were on the lists of 1869. As the Democratic party will be deprived of its usual amount of aid from coffee-pot naturalization papers, and as its repeaters will be closely watched, and, when detected, be severely punished, while the Republicans will gain a considerable accession of strength from the colored voters, there ought to be a large majority for the Republican candidates. It only requires a moderate degree of wisdom, and an avoidance of divisions and of the ruinous policy of making weak or objectionable nominations, to secure the permanent and decided ascendancy of the Republican organization here. The attempt to establish in our midst the infamous system of tactics which has made New York so decidedly Democratic cannot prevail against the new precautions embraced in the State and national legislation of the last few years, and the wise resolution adopted by the Supreme Court after the exposure by THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of the abuses which had been perpetrated in its name. However much some of our desperate Democratic leaders may wish to imitate the example set by the Tammany politicians of carrying a great city and controlling a great State by fraud and force, their most wicked efforts can at best be crowned with only partial success in Philadelphia.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

THE late demonstration made by a strong division of the French armies in Paris against the Prussians appears to have been a vigorous but unsuccessful sortie, instead of an important victory. It indicates that the garrison of the invested capital embraces a considerable number of disciplined troops, but that they are unable to cope with the irresistible Germans, or to prevent the construction of batteries in the vicinity of the beleaguered capital.

The elections for a Constituent Assembly were only postponed for a short time, and they will be held during the present month, so that the establishment of a regular government in France may soon be anticipated. This step is equally necessary whether the war is to go on or a treaty of peace to be negotiated. The recent publication of letters said to have been found in the Tuileries, throwing discredit upon the public and private character of Napoleon, has direct reference to these elections, as there is no little danger that a considerable number, if not an overwhelming majority, of Imperialists will be chosen by bigoted or benighted constituencies; and the Republicans will find it no easy task, in spite of Napoleon's crimes and blunders, to destroy his hold upon the confidence of portions of the peasantry.

While these elections are pending, the work of drilling, arming, and organizing new recruits is actively progressing in many portions of France, and a deep feeling of indignation is being aroused against the invaders, who are accused of many atrocious acts. Whether these charges are true or false, they are believed by a large portion of the French people, and if the contest is prolonged it will scarcely fail to assume a sanguinary character.

THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE has published a record of the action of the members of Congress on the tariff question, in which the Representatives of Pennsylvania are classified as follows:—Nineteen protectionists, including all the Republican members, and one Democrat, Randall; four moderate protectionists, all of whom are Democrats; and one free trader, Haldeman, the Democratic member from the York and Cumberland district. As the whole subject of the tariff will come up for consideration during the next Congress, it is vitally important that the friends of domestic industry should be represented in that body by firm and unyielding advocates of protection, and the workingmen of the State should be careful how they trust their most vital interests to candidates who are classified by their enemies as "moderates."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FULLY UNDER WAY.

OUR

FALL TRADE

OPENED.

WE NOW OFFER

THE FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING

THAT PHILADELPHIA HAS EVER SEEN,

AND THE

LARGEST AND MOST VARIED LINE OF

ELEGANT PIECE GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS,

And all that is New and Beautiful in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Orders on the Custom Department are being registered fast; and as we have but a few Patterns of some of our Choicest Imported Styles, we ask an early call from our Customers. Our Ready-made Clothing should be seen before any purchases are made of Fall and Winter Garments.

☞ NINTH WARD.

The REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the NINTH WARD are requested to meet at Headquarters, northwest corner of MERRICK and MARKET Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 4, at 7½ o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by the

HON. CHARLES O'NEILL

AND

GEORGE L. BUZBY, Esq.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.

WILLIAM PRESTON,
EDWIN F. LEVAN, Secretaries. 10 3 2t

☞ HOW TO KILL OWLS.—COMMENCE BY slowly walking around the tree where the owl is perched. In his anxiety to watch your movements he turns his head, forgetting to turn his body at the same time. The consequence is, in a short time he wrings his neck off. We get this novel recipe from J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., the well-known dealer in Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. This Coal depot is one of the largest and best arranged of any in our city, and the liberal patronage bestowed upon it is an unfailing evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held. Call on Hancock once, and you become a regular customer. 9 9 3m4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MASS MEETING

OF THE

UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

AT

TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN,

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1870.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

All who Favor a Reduction of the National Deb and that Economy and Integrity shall supersede Extravagance and Fraud in every Department of the Government.

All who are in favor of Maintaining and Protecting the Industrial Interest of our Country, and who desire the success of the great Republican Party are,

Invited.

The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:—

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.
Hon. JOHN SCOTT, U. S. Senator, Pennsylvania.
Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL.
Hon. F. CARROLL BREWSTER.
General JOSHUA T. OWEN.

LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee.

10 1 2t WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, Chairman.

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES

OF PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC MEETING

AT

CONCERT HALL,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 5,

ADDRESSES BY MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, President.

J. EBEN HARKINS, Secretary.

A. WILSON HENSZEY, Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings. 10 3 3t

☞ THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, Corner of SEVENTEENTH Street and MONTGOMERY Avenue.

The Autumn Course of Lectures will commence Monday, October 3, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, and be continued every evening in the following order:—
Monday, 7½ o'clock, Chemistry, Prof. Deale, M. D.
Tuesday, 7½ o'clock, Palæontology, Prof. Wagner.
Wednesday, 7½ o'clock, Anatomy and Physiology, Prof. Townsend, M. D.
Thursday, 7½ o'clock, Astronomy, Prof. Risley, M. D.
Friday, Natural Philosophy, Prof. Mills, M. D.
Saturday, 7½ o'clock, Elocution, Prof. Shoemaker.
All are invited, male and female. Admission free.
The best mode of approach is by the Fifteenth street cars to Columbia avenue, and return by same route. 9 29 thfm3t

☞ PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF BROKERS,

PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1870.

Resolved, That this Board offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties concerned in the forgery whereby one of our members was swindled out of seventy-five hundred dollars on Saturday, October 1, by a forged certificate on a check on the Union National Bank of this city.

From the minutes.

THOMAS HALE,
10 3 3t Secretary.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at MOUNT HOLLY on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 4 and 5.

Trains leave upper side of Market street at 8 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and Walnut street at 7 A. M., 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Burlington County Railroad. Also from Walnut street by Camden and Amboy Railroad, at 6·30, 8, 10, and 12 M. 10 1 2t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the IRONTON RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office at Ironton, Lehigh county, Pa., on MONDAY, October 10, next, at 1 o'clock P. M. CHARLES STEWART WURTS,
9 26 mth4t* Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—NILSSON. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public of Philadelphia and vicinity that MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will make her first appearance in Philadelphia on MONDAY EVENING, October 10, 1870.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12—Second Nilsson Concert.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14—Third Nilsson Concert.
SATURDAY, Oct. 15—Grand Nilsson Matinee.
Mlle. Christina Nilsson will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the favorite Contralto. Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished Tenor. Signor N. VERGER, the eminent Baritone. Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the eminent Violinist. The Grand Orchestra will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor.....Signor BOSONI.
The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday, October 6, at 9 A. M., at the box office of the Academy of Music. 10 3 tf

SWISS CARVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

Have just received a large importation of

SWISS RUSTIC CARVED GOODS,

And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. (10 1 stuth

EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT ST.

DRY GOODS.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

Second Grand Opening

OF

FALL GOODS.

WE WILL OFFER
BLACK SILKS, $1·50 to 5$,
VERY CHEAP.
BLACK SILKS, A SPECIAL JOB LOT, $2·75.
VELVETS,
CLOAKING AND SACKING, $7 to $15.
VELVET PONSONS, GOLD EDGE.
SERGES, ALL THE NEW SHADES.
SATINES, ALL THE NEW SHADES.
POPLINS, ALL THE NEW SHADES.
EPINGLINES, ALL THE NEW SHADES.
PLAIDS, HANDSOME DESIGNS.
WATERPROOFS.
WE INVITE A COMPARISON OF PRICES.
11 8p C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Have now open one of the largest and best stocks in the city of

NEW AND CHOICE STYLES

Fine Foreign Dress Goods.

Having made all our purchases very early in the season, before foreign goods advanced, we are able to offer our customers fine and choice goods, at lower prices than we can buy inferior goods at present. A large assortment of

LOW AND MEDIUM PRICED GOODS.

CORDED SILK POPLINS, New Colors.
Nine different qualities, from $1·25 to $2·50.
PLAIN SILK POPLINS, Newest Colors.
Five different qualities, from $1·25 to $2·50.

SILK SATIN POPLINS.

All-wool Satin Poplins, Cloth Colors. Four different qualities, from $1 to $1·25.
ALL-WOOL SERGE POPLINS, Cloth Colors. Taree different qualities, from $1 to $1·25.
ALL-WOOL POPLINS, all Colors. Eight different qualities, from 62½c. to $1·50.
ALL-WOOL POPLINS, Plain Black. Twelve different qualities, from 62½c. to $3.
ALL-WOOL PLAID SERGE POPLINS. Seven different qualities, from 60c. to $1.
ALL-WOOL CLOTH PLAIDS. Three different qualities, from $1 to $1·50.
6-4 PLAID FRENCH CLOTHS, for Suits and Cloaking, $2·25, $2·50, $3·75.
PLAIN, PLAID AND SERGE POPLINS, in great variety of styles and colors, from 25 to 50c.

Black Gros Grain Silks.

A very large stock of the best makes imported, all bought before the recent advance, which we offer at as low prices as any house in the city. Persons wishing good, reliable Black Silks will do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Black Gros Grains, $1·50 to $3·50.
Black Silks, with Lustre, $1 to $3·50.
Handsome Qualities Colored Dress Silks, New Shades, $2 to $5.

FINEST BLACK LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.

FINE SILK PLUSHES, CLOTH COLORS.

Fall and Winter Shawls.

Our assortment of Shawls this season is one of the largest and best that can be found in the city. It comprises, besides all the staple styles, all the [It

LATEST NOVELTIES, AT MODERATE PRICES.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.

CASHMERE GROS GRAINS,
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA GLACE,
HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,

All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from $1·25 to $6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of

COLORED SILKS,

Embracing all the new shades.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invites attention to his Stock of

Silk Cloaking Velvets,

Best Goods Imported,

28-INCH VELVETS.
32-INCH VELVETS
36-INCH VELVETS.
9 5 mwf3m4p] 40-INCH VELVETS.

These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL

New Offer for the Fall of 1870

NEW
LYONS SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.

P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.

N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts, and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. (9 19 mwa rptf

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS and LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. 9 23 2m

CLOTHING.

ANNIVERSARY OCCASION.

The 1st Day of October, 1870,

Brings the Great Clothing House of ROCKHILL & WILSON to its 41st birthday.

IN THE YEAR 1829, on the 1st of October, the Tailoring and Clothing business of this house was commenced in a small room in an obscure locality.

THEN its business was done in a room twelve by fifteen.

NOW it fills the magnificent structure known as the Great Brown Hall.

THEN it was in an out-of-the-way place.

NOW it is in the best part of the most fashionable thoroughfare in the city.

THEN it had only a few friends and a very limited credit.
Its cash capital was exactly $115.

NOW it has pecuniary force enough to drive the heaviest Custom and Ready-made Engine in the city. Its credit is unlimited on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

THEN it depended on a very few cloth houses for its supplies.

NOW the mills of this country and of Europe clamor for its custom.

THEN its business amounted to a few hundred dollars a year.

NOW it amounts to MILLIONS.

AND NOW you gentlemen of the present age have a fine opportunity to select from an

IMMENSE STOCK

of the finest and most beautiful of

FALL RAIMENT

at the lowest prices.

COME AND SELECT.

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

UNEQUALLED.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

$15 STYLISH
$15 ALL
$15 WOOL
$15 SUITS.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.

Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.

Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.
Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

$4000, $5500, and other amounts to loan on mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
10 3 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

OBITUARY.

The Duke of Nassau.

A morning's despatch brings the news of the death of the Duke of Nassau, who was wounded September 24, while riding with the King of Prussia and staff from Rheims to Chalons, for the purpose of conferring with Prince Frederick Charles.

The Duke's full title is Adolph William Charles Augustus Frederick; he was born July 24, 1817, and assumed the sovereignty August 20, 1839. He was married in 1844 to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. This wife died January 28 1845, and on April 23, 1851, he was married again to Adelaide Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick of Anhalt Dessau. By this lady he has two children.

Before his accession to the throne, a constitutional government had existed for many years. The nation had been represented by the States of the dukedom, but not by Chambers elected by the people.

In 1848 the Duke declared his purpose of reigning in a more constitutional manner, and a new and more liberal constitution was proclaimed. For a time the experiment promised success. After the failure of the Frankfort Constitution, the Duke was among those sovereigns who joined the union of German States under the Presidency of the King of Prussia. This union was soon dissolved, and in 1850 the Duke joined the Austrian party, and voted with it in the Diet. The liberal constitution was annulled in November, 1851, and on September 20, 1866, after the war which broke up the old German Union, and gave birth to the North German Confederation, the State was joined to Prussia by royal decree. The Prussians took possession October 8 of the same year.

The Duke received his death wound in the thickest part of the woods which skirt the road from Rheims to Chalons. A sudden double volley of musketry from an ambuscade of sharpshooters surprised the party, and the third carriage containing the Duke and his staff was riddled with bullets. One aide-de-camp was instantly killed and another was mortally wounded. The Duke's wound was at first considered dangerous but not mortal. He died, however, on the next day, the 25th of September. Another carriage containing the King was struck several times, but no one therein was hurt.

Right Hon. Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo.

A cable despatch from Bombay, India, announces the sudden death of the Governor-General and Viceroy, the Right Honorable Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo in the peerage of Ireland; one of the best known and most brilliant peers in the public service of Great Britain. This illustrious personage was born in 1822, on the 21st of February, in the city of Dublin, and was the eldest son of Robert, the fifth earl, and Ann Charlotte, the daughter of the late John Jocelyn. He was educated in his native city at Trinity College, and graduated as Master of Arts in 1844. In August, 1847, he was elected a member of the House of Commons from the county of Kildare by the conservative party. In 1852 he was elected from Coleraine, and in 1857 from Cockermouth. He represented this last until his succession to the earldom on the death of his father in 1867. During this time he was known as Lord Naas, and he distinguished himself greatly as a member of the House. In 1852, during the first administration of Lord Derby, Lord Naas was appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland, and at about the same time was also made a Privy Councillor. He held the Irish secretaryship during the second administration of Lord Derby, and during the last administration held it for a third time, with the additional honor of a seat in the British Cabinet added. After becoming Earl of Mayo, he was appointed, in August, 1868, by Mr. Disraeli, then Prime Minister, Governor-General of India. His stand in politics, which made him to be held in favor by both parties, retained him in this princely position up to the time of his death, even after the accession to power of Gladstone and the Liberal Ministry. It is said that it would have been better for his private purse if he had been supplanted, for in the entertainment which he saw fit to extend to the Duke of Edinburgh on his recent visit to Hindoostan, he far exceeded the limits of the magnificent income which England gives her imperial representative in India.

The Earl was also during his lifetime a justice of the peace, a deputy lieutenant for the county of Kildare, and a Knight of St. Patrick. His eldest son, Dermott Robert Wyndham, Lord Naas, succeeds him in the peerage and becomes Earl of Mayo. This peerage, however, being in Ireland, does not bring with it the right to a seat in the British House of Lords. The death of the late Earl leaves open to Mr. Gladstone's gift the Governor-Generalship of India, one of the most splendid prizes which can be conferred by the Prime Minister.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will commence the second week of her engagement this evening by appearing as "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" in the drama of *East Lynne*.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lingard combination will appear this evening under the management of Mr. E. L. Davenport. The performance will consist of the comedy of *Time Tries All*, the Lingard sketches, and the comedietta of *Who Speaks First?*

The Lingards will be succeeded by Janauschek, who will appear in English tragedy, and about November 1 Mr. Davenport will commence his regular season with as good a stock company as it is possible to collect. Mr. Davenport stands at the head of his profession as an actor, and in a very wide range of characters he has no superior on the American stage. That he will make an earnest effort to build up a first-class reputation for the Chesnut we sincerely believe, and in doing so he will be entitled to the hearty support of all lovers of dramatic art.

AT THE ARCH the comedy by Lester Wallack, entitled *Central Park; or, the House with Two Doors*, will be repeated this and every other evening until further notice.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE Mr. James G. Russell, the celebrated baritone, will make his first appearance this evening. Also Mons. Pim, the wonderful three-legged man. A new burlesque, entitled *Mrs. Jinks of Madison Square*, will be produced, with other attractions.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE the following novelties will be produced this evening:—*Wanted, a Nurse; A Squire for a Day;* and a new burlesque entitled *Yeast Lynne; or, the Loafment*.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractive features will be presented this evening.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Hon. William M. Bunn.

We have a young and energetic man, who, from his deportment and sociability, commands the respect of all his associates, and they are legion. When our country, in the dark hour of her trial, called for aid, Mr. Bunn was among the first to respond, and did his whole duty, while many of those who are now endeavoring to disparage his chances for election to the office for which he has been fairly nominated, were far in the rear, *deeply* moved at the inactivity it was at times necessary for the army to exhibit, and wondering why that noble army did not "move to the front!" How soon, when the danger is over, do these citizens forget the risks the soldier incurred on the battle-field, and speak of the claims of the citizen to be rewarded! You have ever advocated the soldier for promotion in the civic line as well as the military, and have pursued such a consistent course in this respect that you have trod rather roughly on the toes of some who have publicly announced that the soldier was "played out." Advocating, then, as you always have, the claims of those who have risked their lives in their country's defense, I know you will not neglect our candidate for Register of Wills, who is as strong a nominee as the Republican party could have made.

A FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.

As my political opponents are assiduously endeavoring to class me with the "Free Traders," I deem it proper to define my position on the *tariff question*, that all who may favor me with their support may vote understandingly.

At this time and in our country the comparative merit of free trade and the protective policy is not a debatable question. With our great national debt taxing the energies of the nation to its utmost capacity, with the necessity of raising more than $300,000,000 annually, free trade is in the nature of things impossible. The raising of revenue by duties on imports is more economical and less exposed to fraud, and less harrassing to the citizen than the direct tax. He may in some degree purchase, or he may not purchase, the taxed commodity; he is only compelled to pay the tax when it is imposed upon the actual necessaries of life; he may refuse to pay the tax on luxuries if he chooses.

I would favor lower duties, or the free admission of tea, coffee, spices, dye-stuffs, etc., not produced by us and in universal use, and retain duties for protection and revenue on articles we can and do produce, and the home product of which is a benefit to the people.

If elected to the Forty-second Congress I pledge myself to advocate and vote for such tariff for revenue upon foreign imports as will afford proper protection to domestic manufacturers, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon the masses of the people, and promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

JOHN R. READING.

SOMERTON, Sept. 23, 1870.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

DISSIPATION AND LATE HOURS.—After the festal night comes the miserable next morning, with its headache, its qualms, its gloomy reflections. Business must be attended to; but neither mind nor body is fit for business. What is to be done? How are the energies of the system to be worked up, and its reserves of vitality brought out? How is the clouded brain to be cleared?—the languid and relaxed frame braced up for action? Under such circumstances a single wine-glassful of PLANTATION BITTERS will bring about an immediate and beneficial change, and a healthful glow will be diffused through the whole organization by the tonic operation of this wholesome cordial.

85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
85 CENT LADIES' VEST

Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.

ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.
$1 40 VEST,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.
Also, a full line of finer grades.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1 40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1 60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.

This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce*. He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

THERE IS ONE branch of the Clothing business that is more difficult than any other, that is to make it a success. It is the cutting of Youths' and Boys' Clothing, the long experience of Rockhill & Wilson of, over forty years, and the particular attention they have bestowed upon this branch of the business, that have made their house so popular with the ladies of Philadelphia and its surroundings. We are now supplied with the largest and most magnificent stock ever offered in the city, to which we invite the attention of the public.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown-stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

WE HAVE BEEN SHOWN one of the Patent Combined Filters and Coolers made by Messrs. Scharff & Wood. They are certainly a valuable invention. By their use the ordinary river water is rendered as cool and pure as the clearest spring water. The apparatus is simple and effective, and will last a life time. It will never get out of order. We advise all our readers to look in at No. 529 Chesnut street, and see it in active operation. Fry & Howell, No. 327 Walnut street, are the agents for its sale.

WHAT IS QUILLAYA SAPONARIA?—It is a tree, the bark of a Chilian tree, which yields, when macerated, a fragrant vegetable soap with cleaning and antiputrescent properties not possessed by any other vegetable production. This Bark is a prominent constituent of the celebrated SOZODONT, the most popular dental preparation ever introduced in America.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

SEA MOSS FARINE, made from Pure Irish Moss, is considered by all who have used it to be a most delightful, healthful, and economical food.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," stickiest thing out.

DIED.

GEGAN.—On the 1st instant, ANNIE M., daughter of Thomas and Bridget Gegan, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 709 South Front street, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Solemn High Mass at the Church of St. Philip de Neri. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

BAUGHEY.—On the 1st instant, SARAH, wife of William Haughey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2249 North Second street, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

JEWELRY ETC.

HAVE OPENED THIS DAY,
A LARGE INVOICE
OF
French Clocks,
Real Bronzes,
Imitation Bronzes,
To which we call special attention.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT St.,
10 1 2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have just received by steamer a large invoice of
WHITBY JET GOODS,
Brooches, Earrings,
Bracelets, Necklaces,
Sleeve Buttons, Etc.
ALSO,
English Fancy Goods,
NEW IN THIS MARKET.
They have in port, to be opened in a few days, a very handsome assortment of
Clocks and Fancy Bronzes,
FROM PARIS,
As also NEW NOVELTIES just arrived from Vienna. [8 5 fmwtfrp
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

The Philadelphia Cloth House,
NORTHWEST CORNER
NINTH and MARKET.
Finest Goods for Men's Wear at Retail.
ENGLISH STRIPE CASSIMERES.
FINEST AMERICAN CASSIMERES.
FRENCH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ENGLISH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
GRANITE AND ENDREDON COATINGS.
VELVET SILK AND CASHMERE VESTINGS.
100 Different Styles
Overcoatings.
ELYSIAN, ROCHEFORT,
RATINES, CHINCHILLAS,
ESKIMOS, FUR BEAVERS.
Meltons
In the New Colorings for Suits and Overcoats.
Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,
N. W. Corner NINTH and MARKET,
9 24 smw13t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

BARGAINS.
SELLING OFF.
GEORGE GAY & CO.,
Being desirous of closing out the entire stock in the old Store, No. 1022 CHESNUT street, will offer the same at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction and insure sales.
Below we quote prices of a few leading staple articles. Fancy Goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	$21 50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
White Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces	9 00
White Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces	3 50
White Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 46 pieces	4 00
White Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces (cups with handles)	65
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inch, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	60
Table Goblets, per dozen	1 00

Show Room Open till 9 o'clock at Night.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE,
No. 1022 CHESNUT Street,
10 3 mwf6t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE—WARranted sound and gentle; suitable for a lady or boy's driving. Can trot close to three minutes. Cost $1600, and will be sold for $500. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 1516 BRANDYWINE Street. 9 28 wfm3t*

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—
Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German French, and Spanish Languages.
For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.
The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.
He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.
He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.
CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [S 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.
It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.
8 8

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small boys. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 10 1 smtu2m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 23t

PIANOS.

PIANOS
OF
CHICKERING & SONS.
The late reduction of prices, and the highly successful adoption of the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, now place these celebrated Pianos, which heretofore have been of the highest cost, within the means of the most economical of purchasers.
In connection with the general reduction of prices, special attention is invited to the New Styles of 7⅓ Octave, three-stringed GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, and Patent Grand Upright Pianos, which magnificent Instruments now fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands.
In these favorite Styles, extraordinary reductions have been made in the New Price List.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
9 9 fmw1m4p] WM. H. DUTTON.
N. B.—THE BEST NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES,
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT
No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
STORE SHADES, REPAIRING, ETC.
9 16 fmw2mrp B. WILLIAMS & CO.

CARPETINGS.

723 CARPETINGS. 723
PEABODY & WESTON,
Successors to
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.
At Moderate Prices.
We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.
PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings,
CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

CARPETINGS.
NEW
Designs,
NEW
Colorings.
OIL CLOTHS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.
"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL.
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.
Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND PORTABLE AND Stationery Boilers of Rogers', and Black's, and Dimpfel's Patents and other forms. Fanks, Fans, and Plate Work.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
Of Every Design.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

NOW OPENING,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Choicest Curtain Materials
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
Linen and Lace Shades,
To which we invite special attention, as we guarantee satisfaction in price, design, and draping,
I. E. WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street,
10 1 smw3trp* PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13fmw6

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON III.

A writer in the *Galaxy* in 1866 gave an account of the daily life and character of the Emperor Napoleon, which is doubly interesting now, coming as it did from one whose intimate association with the Tuileries enabled him to speak from personal observation:—

He is short of stature, but broad and stout. In fact his torso is that of a man of six feet high and well-proportioned. His arms are long and muscular, the hands bony and strong, but his legs are very short—remarkably so from the knee down. Riding on horseback, the Emperor appears to great advantage; in fact, while sitting, he produces the effect of a large-sized man. When risen to his feet, however, he seems unaccountably short of stature. He is well aware of this fact, and is fond, on all public occasions, of appearing on horseback. His walk is not dignified—he waddles. That this may not be too noticeable, his Majesty has adopted a slow, steady pace, from which he seldom departs. His face is rather long, and rendered more so from the tuft of beard grown upon the chin, and which he twists to a point with *cire a moustache*. His moustaches are long and likewise twisted to a point, giving to the countenance a sharper character. His nose is aquiline, and his eyes are small and far apart. The countenance has a decided Jewish cast, and his enemies say that this is quite a natural result. There is, with but rare exceptions, a cold, hard, indifferent expression in his eyes—which are of a dull, leaden gray—and the whole appearance of the man is one to chill and repulse the beholder. All this changes, however, the moment he smiles. Then he seems attractive; the well-shaped mouth assumes an expression of kindliness which is as beautiful in the otherwise unattractive countenance as is the most clearly defined and vivid rainbow across a storm-darkened horizon. There is, in the firm set of the head upon the broad and short neck, evidence of strength and power; and in the calmness and quiet of the Emperor's manner lies the secret of his influence over more impulsive and less reserved natures. Able to restrain and govern his own emotions, he naturally controls those of lesser wills; hence the mastery he exerts over his immediate followers and adherents. But few of them, however, are strongly attached to him, and he is undoubtedly well aware of the fact. He has but little faith in human nature, and no belief in human attachments. To secure the continued fidelity of those who surround him, he bestows upon them continued favors. I have heard persons who had remained by him through his good and his bad fortune comment upon the fact that he never seemed to trust to their love or affection, but always dwelt upon the principle that in their support of his plans and purposes they were but enabling him to reach a position which would insure his power to confer upon them suitable rewards. Since his accession to the throne, Napoleon has kept near him those who were mainly serviceable in the successful accomplishment of the plot. Not, however, as is well known in France, from any feeling of gratitude, but simply because in the transaction of the *coup d'etat* there took place certain things of which the Emperor nowise desired the publication. Hence it was a matter of policy to conciliate these people, and they were the recipients of imperial favors, dealt out in no niggardly manner. Prominent among the individuals in question were the Counts de Morny, de Persigny, Walewski, General Fleury, Mocquard and others, all of whom benefited vastly. But they knew to what they owed the Imperial kindness, and but felt assured of its continuance so long as the power of Napoleon was not affirmed beyond the reach of scandal. That they possessed documents and proofs which the Emperor deemed valuable or dangerous may be believed from the fact that the moment he heard of the death of Mocquard, who was his private secretary, he at once repaired to his apartments and took possession of, and carried away, all his private papers. The same thing occurred when Count de Morny, or rather Duke, as he had become by favor of the Emperor, died. His Majesty drove to the residence of the Duke and ransacked his papers. There were undoubtedly in the keeping of those men grave secrets, hence their tenure of office and favor. He has undoubtedly been, on many occasions, kind and generous where the recipients of his benefits had no claim upon him, but, as a general thing, these acts of kindness were not without an *arriere pensee*. No sovereign now existing has a keener knowledge of the effects to be produced upon the masses by the semblance of generosity and the determination to recognize merit. In France there were never so many rewards, so many decorations, so much advancement given to lesser officials and to soldiers and non-commissioned officers. But this does not proceed from an overflow of generous sentiment. The Emperor, in pursuing this course, merely seeks to attach the people to him through their interests.

I mentioned above that Napoleon smokes incessantly. He does this to excess, seeming to enjoy the quiet, dreamy state into which the tobacco plunges him. He uses cigarettes, larger than the usual size, and for hours has one lighted in his mouth. As the fire approaches his fingers, he abstractedly takes from the packet near him a fresh cigarette, lights it, puffs volumes of smoke from nose and mouth, and leaning back, seems to take pleasure in being half hidden by the vapor. He laughingly asserts that in these moments of abstraction he forms his plans for the future, and that he owes his success in life to the more than ordinary amount of reflection indulged in during these dreamy intervals. Of course I have no intention of causing it to be understood that such familiar remarks were made to me by the Emperor. Facts such as the above I gleaned from constant intercourse with his most intimate followers and friends, who are fond of expatiating upon his peculiarities.

No one except the Englishman Kinglake has ever expressed any doubt regarding the personal courage of his Majesty. He has evinced on many occasions a coolness and determination more remarkable than any impulsive or hasty daring. I remember standing near him on the night Orsini and his accomplices endeavored to kill him with explosive bombs, and came so near succeeding. A huge piece of broken iron passed through the carriage, near the Emperor's head, smashing the glasses, and a piece scratched his nose so that the blood trickled down. The noise and confusion, the plunging of the wounded horses, the screams of the dying among the crowd, many of whom were struck by the missiles, apparently had no effect upon Napoleon's nerves. He was calm and collected, issued orders regarding the wounded, whom he desired to be attended by the court physicians, and then, with the almost fainting Empress upon his arm, he entered the opera house as though nothing had happened. Over and over again, when warned that there was likelihood of his being attacked while passing through the streets, he has ordered his escort to fall back, and ridden far in advance, determined to run the risk without endangering others. He, however, has his moments of fear. At times he is oppressed by presentiments, and at these periods becomes morose, unapproachable, exceedingly bitter and sarcastic in his address to those who surround him. His immediate surrounders give him all the solitude he desires when these fits are upon him, and throughout the palace *les jours noirs de sa Majeste*—the Emperor's dark days—have a decided influence. When he becomes more cheerful, the fact is evinced by his ordering a shooting excursion, during which pastime he is as nearly gay as one ever sees him. He selects his favorites to accompany him, and with a sort of morbid pleasure trudges through the covers to be hunted over so rapidly that his followers soon become worn out. His strong, short legs seem never to weary, and as he notices the lassitude of the others, he smiles grimly, and if they fairly break down, the smile becomes a chuckle. The servants in the palace tell many amusing stories regarding the queer doings of the Emperor when the morose fit is upon him. They say that in his room he arranges things to suit himself—hangs his engravings and family portraits, places the furniture, and piles away his letters and papers. So long as he is, in his way, cheerful, he seems satisfied with the disposal of the rooms; but during "the dark days" he takes down the pictures, moves the furniture and the books, all the while grumbling and growling at himself. On these occasions the *maitre d'hotel* of the palace is in despair. The dinners are always "detestable," the wines "sour"—in short, the great "Cæsar" is as fretful and whimsical in his blues as the most petted and spoiled girl. By contrast, at other times he eats and drinks anything, makes no complaint, and gives less trouble than the most insignificant member of his household.

I might cite many little incidents to prove that Napoleon has no very fine feelings, but the following will suffice. As is well known, he is fond of riding and driving splendid horses. Naturally enough, one would suppose that when these latter have done him good service, in fact been used up by his overriding or overworking them, for the rest of their lives they would be well taken care of. Nothing of the sort; no such good fortune awaits them. I have seen horses which for years had borne his Majesty faithfully, ending their days in the shafts of a butcher's cart. The moment they are no longer up to the mark, they are given away or sold for a trifle. They must no longer cumber the Imperial stables. This fact speaks volumes in proof of utter selfishness and want of sentiment on the part of the Emperor. A gentleman grants a home to a dog or a horse which has been faithful and true. He sees to it that after their toil and service they may end their days in comfort. As far as Napoleon is concerned, the dogs are shot and the horses sold. Were it necessary, I could enumerate instances in which the coldest treatment to men who had been devoted and true, but were no longer needed, proved that Napoleon is not overburdened with kindliness, and that he is a stranger to gratitude.

Napoleon has one fixed idea which has almost become a mania; that is, the discovery of some terrible engine of warfare, some extraordinary musket or cannon. He is theoretically and practically one of the most skilful artillerymen of the day; and he bends his energies towards the perfection of that branch of military science unceasingly. It will be borne in mind that he was the first to use rifled cannon, to the efficacy of which he owed in a great measure the brilliant series of victories which marked the campaign of 1859 as one of the most successful the French may boast of.

On his return to France the Emperor was more than ever occupied in examining into new inventions of cannon and firearms, and for months he and Colonel Fave, one of his favorite aides-de-camp, passed hours each day making experiments. At the Tuileries, at Fontainebleau, at Compiegne, and at St. Cloud, there are rooms which may be termed arsenals, so filled are they with the arms which the Emperor has invented, bought, or received from those who are aware of his passionate desire to examine and try every species of fire-arms. He is somewhat of an alchemist, and at times diligently endeavors to fabricate explosive substances of unheard-of power; but the constant requirements of office, the routine of Imperial life, take him away perforce from these cherished pursuits, and of late ill-health has put a stop to his experiments of the above nature. He has numberless models of iron-clad vessels, and but few would be inclined to believe how much treasure has been spent in endeavoring at the national ship yards and foundries to carry out the Emperor's ideas of what may be done in the way of producing a resistless and monster iron man-of-war. These experiments are kept secret, as they generally fail, but the determination of his Majesty is not to be repressed, and he will doubtless keep on in his search after the terrible until death shall put a stop to the workings of his ever anxious, ever ambitious brain.

RUSSIA.

Her Military and Naval Forces.

The Russian fleet consists of two great divisions—the fleet of the Baltic and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and three in or near the Black Sea, to which must be added the small squadrons of galleys, gunboats, and similar vessels.

According to an official report, the Russian fleet consisted last year of 290 steamers, having 38,000 horse power, with 2205 guns, besides 29 sailing vessels with 65 guns. The greater and more formidable part of this navy was stationed in the Baltic. The Black Sea fleet numbered 43; the Caspian, 30; the Siberian or Pacific, 30; and the Lake Aral or Turkistan squadron, 11 vessels. The rest of the ships were either stationed at Kronstadt and Sweaborg or engaged in cruising in European waters.

The iron-clad fleet of war consisted at the commencement of 1868 of 24 vessels, with an aggregate of 149 guns.

The largest of the iron-clads are two armed frigates, the Sevastopol and Pojarski. The Sevastopol nearly equals the British iron-clads Black Prince and Warrior in her dimensions, and exceeds those of the French Gloire and Normandie. At the time of flotation the Sevastopol measured 300 feet in length, and her greatest breadth is 52 feet 3 inches. The ship draws 26 feet at the poop and 24 at the chains. Her plates are 4½ inches thick, fastened to a double coating of teak from 6 to 9 inches thick.

Her engines have a nominal force of 800 horse-power, and she is armed with steel guns of the greatest calibre. Her prow has a beak of a formidable kind attached to it. The Pojarski's armament is placed in a central battery, occupying about 80 feet on the length of the gun-deck, both sides and ends being completely armor-clad. The armament consists of eight 300-pounder steel guns, four on each side.

The Imperial navy was manned at the beginning of 1867 by 60,239 sailors and marines, under the command of 3791 officers, among whom are 119 admirals and generals.

Russia controls in time of war an army of more than 1,000,000 soldiers, while she has a navy capable of obstructing commerce and inflicting extensive injury on an enemy. The annual expenditure for the army is $80,000,000, and for the navy $15,000,000.

Russia has been recently adapting herself to the present system of warfare. The army was to have been fully supplied with new weapons by April last, and by the end of the year the War Department would have at its disposal 695,000 breech-loaders—622,000 according to the Krink system, and the rest according to the Berdan.

The artillery branch of the service has received special attention. The mountain and field artillery are now completely supplied with improved bronze guns of calibre from 3 to 9, rifled, breech-loading, and mounted on iron carriages. The siege and battery guns for the attack or defense of fortified places and the coasts comprise rifled mortars and guns fram 8-inch to 11-inch calibre, throwing projectiles up to 550 pounds. The use of prismatic powder is now general, and the manufacture is being extensively carried on at the Okhta Works. The foundries of St. Petersburg, Briansk, and Petrozadovsk are capable of supplying 800 cannons per year. The factory at Vassili Ostrow already turns out 300,000 cartridges per diem, and will shortly be able to furnish 500,000. The small arms manufactories are able to transform in twenty-four hours 2000 muskets of the old pattern to the rapid firing system of Kruka, and the number of continuous fire mitrailleuses, whose range exceeds that of infantry weapons, is amply sufficient for all eventualities. New establishments are being formed at Krasno-Selo, Riga, Moscow, Warsaw, Wilna, Kharkow, Kazan, Odessa, and in the Caucasus. Finally, the Academy of Artillery, of which Lieutenant-General Platow is the director, is in a perfectly satisfactory state, as is shown by the constantly increasing standard of instruction among the cadets, sub-officers, and troops. The Imperial Corps of Engineers, at the head of which are placed the Grand Duke Nicholas and General Totleben, is also progressive, and its literature, as well as the works executed by the corps, tends to show the immense progress which military science is making in Russia. New defenses in iron are to be placed at Kronstadt, to resist the attack of iron-clad vessels, All the pontoon detachments have been provided with iron boats, and 1000 submarine torpedoes are now manufactured annually.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.
New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmwf No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF JET NECKLACES, BRACELETS, and SETS, which will be sold at very low rates. ISAAC DIXON,
9 27 6t*] No. 120 South ELEVENTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Rooding is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17] No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
8 13 61t

RAILROAD LINES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 23 4ms

PATENTS.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1870.
On the petition of SAMUEL G. LEWIS, Executor of LEA PUSEY, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Lea Pusey on the 23d day of December, 1856, for an improvement in "Arrangement of Railroad Platform Scales."
It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 22d day of November next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 2d day of December next, and that said petition be heard on the 7th day of December next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
9 19 m3w Commissioner of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,183,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,388 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	85,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coates,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732 90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$800,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$816,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
80,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	22,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
8,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	8,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
846,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	846,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622 27. Market value,	$1,255,270 0
Real Estate	26,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	923,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,318 88
Cash in Drawer	972 26
	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building an Addition to a Public School-house in the Seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house situate on the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Addison streets, in the Seventh ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
9 21 26 30 oc 3 5 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an addition to the Mount Vernon Schoolhouse, in the Third ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI streets, until WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to the Mount Vernon School, situate on Catharine street, above Third, in the Third ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
9 21 26 30 oc 3 5 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fifteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office

THE DISASTER AT MONT BLANC.

Search for the Lost Men.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, who dates his letter Chamouni, September 7, writes:—

"A party of three tourists, three guides, and five porters left here on Monday, the 5th instant, and were due here this morning. They were seen yesterday at 1 o'clock on the summit of Mont Blanc, and were counted by many. Later they were seen a little way down the mountain. After that they were not discerned again, and a gathering snow-whirl obscured the mountain. This morning they did not reach here at the expected hour, and the roaring of a falling avalanche had been heard in the night. The anxiety grew strained and intense, and the 'Chef' despatched a guide to 'Les Grands Mulets,' who signalled back that they did not sleep last night there. Of course if they had lost their way in their descent, and night closed in with a terrible storm, their destruction was certain. Thirty volunteers were signalled for, which showed that from 'Les Grands Mulets' the ascent had been considered as full of danger to-day.

"Of course we immediately joined the anxious, awe-struck throng, feeling as if the eleven ill-starred men belonged to our own households, immediately passed into the 'Bureau du Chef des Guides,' and he handed me a card one of the tourists had given him before making the ascent. I found it contained the name of almost a townsman, John C. Randall, of Quincy, Mass. They describe him as a man about fifty-five or sixty, very anxious to make the ascent, desirous to go as far as 'Les Grands Mulets,' without a guide. This 'the Chef' would not allow him to do. He had gone through a course of training for the ascent, walking of late fifteen hours a day. He had spoken of some one as having seven children, or he was so understood. He made his will here last week, and left it, as the English Consul affirms, duly signed and attested. The second was Dr. James B. Beane, of Baltimore, Md. The third was a Scotchman, G. McCorkendale. The throngs in the streets grow more silent as the volunteering goes on. A brother of one of the missing guides claims it as his right to go. He is secretary of the 'Chef,' and he allows his claim. Soon he is seen moving down the street with his knapsack of restoratives, his cords and Alpine hatchet. Every married man is rejected. The lost guides and a part of the porters had families. The weeping aunts and sisters and cousins cross the street and lift their sad, despairing eyes to the awful mountain. They find comfort in our few choked words of sympathy and trembling hand-grasps. They tell us in their simple, eloquent way how good the lads were and how their old mothers and their wives and little children had no one else to lean upon. The men point in a reverent, hushed way to the roofs covering the widows and orphans, and tell us that they are weeping there as if their hearts would surely break. One has three very small children around her, and the doctor has gone in, for they fear the premature birth of another.

"But the accepted volunteers are all ready, and the calm, heroic-looking fellows wind round in single file to the mountain ascent. They turn not back for even the guerdon of an approving cheer, but our hearts follow them with prayers and blessings. The 'sovereign Blanc' lifts his white head towards the glowing shades depending in the twilight sky. The mourners below still go about the streets, restlessly reaching out for some gleam of hope, but finding none in the sad faces of neighbors and friends.

"A little later and night closes over all, but the grand, awful sovereign, to which our tearful eyes are so often raised, is not to be 'visited all night by troops of stars.' Clouds fold darkly about him and 'L'Aigrielle du Goute' and 'La Mer du Glace.' Anon, and 'from crag to crag leaps the live thunder.' The sharp lightning lights up the crevices in the mountain's side. The rain pours down in mighty torrents. The swollen waters of the Arve and the Arveiron, plunging along through all the wonderful defiles, must rise as if to overwhelm the chalets that we saw today nestled so smilingly near their banks.

"THURSDAY, Sept. 8.—The volunteers have safely returned. There was a chalet at two and a half hours' ascent, where they found refuge from the storm. This morn they found it certain death to advance. They had to tie themselves together and plant their staffs for support, and then barely escaped being blown into the crevasses. Several feet of new snow had fallen in the night, and avalanches were impending on every height. To-morrow, if the ascent is possible, they try again for the recovery of the bodies. It is a rule with guides, if they do not fall into crevasses, but are to be frozen to death, to plant their Alpine staffs as a guide to their companions who come to search for them. The clouds lift again, but the 'Chef des Guides' will not allow us to cross La Mer du Glace as we had proposed. The danger of avalanches is too great. The gentlemen and two of our Boston daughters go off upon mules for a shorter ascent. But first they fill as far as they can a subscription paper for the families of the missing guides. Most of the hotels are empty, unfortunately for the cause, but the little handful of Bostonians and New Yorkers quickly fraternize in the matter, and where I sit writing about four hundred francs are quickly counted out on the table. We are called by the landlord to look over the little bundles left by the two missing tourists who are registered at this house, as we are fellow-countrymen of one of them. The baggage of all three was probably left, like that of our own party, at Geneva or Martigny.

"The bundle of the Scotchman is put into my hands. I find several clerical cravats. The wide family of a parish are bereaved, if no closer social ties are sundered. Then we receive a bundle, tied in a handkerchief, of white linen. It is Dr. Beane's. It contains his passport, made out at Washington May 12th, 1870, and forwarded it to him at No. 58 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md. We find he is sent out by the Smithsonian Institute, and is recommended to the respectful attention and helpfulness of the scientific people in Europe. There are some geological specimens found by him within the last few days. There is a needle, book, and buttons, and silk and cotton, and other endearing evidences of a woman's care. In an unsealed envelope I find, neatly sewed upon a card, a cross of white crystal. Above and below the cross are written in pencil these words:—'Top of the Bevent (8284 feet), September 3, 1870.—Beckie! Bless your darling little heart. This shall be for you, for I thought of you as soon as I saw it.'

"A young gentleman from the 'Hotel de Alpo' comes to tell us that Mr. Randall lodged there, and left his trunk and other effects, with full verbal and written directions to himself and the landlord where and to whom to write in case he never returned, and they are immediately to obey his wishes. This gentleman, Mr. J. T. Bergen, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., says that Mr. Randall returned twice to shake hands and bid him good-by and give him some more directions in a cheerful, half-sportive tone. He adds that a few rods from the house he returned again to again shake hands with the landlord, and wrote on a slip of paper another distinct direction, to be immediately sent to a gentleman in London if he should the next day continue his ascent from 'Les Grand Mulets' and not return. That final ascent he was not fully decided to try. Mr. Randall talked to Mr. Bergen often and tenderly of his Quincy home, his wife and children. He admitted that his proposed ascent seemed foolhardy, with his mature years and many social ties. But for a long time the physical geography of Switzerland had been of great interest to him. He at last stood at the very foot of the mountain, the study of which had given him so much pleasure. He must try and stand at its top.

"Mr. Bergen's face was full of calm solemnity as he spoke. He had himself made every preparation to join the party, but some friends, arriving the evening before, had remonstrated with him with such authority and decision that he yielded a reluctant consent to go with them on less dangerous routes. A hardy Swiss across the street shows a cut in his pantaloons which he says saved his life. He was the first man that the Chef des Guides summoned to accompany the party. The day before, while about his work, a sharp instrument had wounded him in the leg. The 'Chef' excused him as unfit to climb.

"SEPTEMBER 9.—Last evening we were invited to the office of the 'Maire.' Eight hundred and sixty-nine francs were collected yesterday through the earnest activity of A. E. Sahens, of New York. His plans were laid to go round the base of Mont Blanc, but he gave up the entire day to raising what money he could among those scattered round at the other hotels, and afterwards to visiting the eight homes where the guides and porters belonged, and instituting a strict business investigation into the needs of the surviving relatives, the debts hanging over them, and other matters. The subscribers proposed that the money collected should principally be put in trust in the hands of the 'Maire' and 'Chef des Guides.' We hope to collect more by application to Americans in Geneva. Two of the widows, one of the aged mothers, some brothers, and other relatives were present, with neighbors, and a resident Scotch minister, who had accompanied and assisted Mr. Sahens in all his labors of the day.

"On our return to the hotel we found the tender-hearted landlady had heaped up fires and large pitchers of hot wine for us. But the wondering exclamations of the young ladies who had remained at home drew us quickly again to the open air. The moon, 'beautiful as some fair saint,' was just rising above the summit of Mont Blanc. 'As if she heard the voice of God,' she rested there. The sky was intensely, darkly blue, and two large stars seemed impaled on the straight needle-heights of the cliffs to the left. But around the moon played the most wonderful prismatic lights. All the pearly and emerald and rose-colored shades of a nautilus shell floated off to the right. Circle within circle floated around the moon, then arcs of a circle higher up. The awe-struck villagers, who had always lived in Chamounix, had never seen this beautiful manifestation before. Mt. Blanc was there clothed from base to summit in soft white robes. But Mont Blanc was in the light of a transfiguration! There was neither rainbow nor moonbow. All was more wondrous and shining. One man who looked for an hour said the colors assumed higher up the distinct form of a cross, which lasted some seconds. I saw it not, but I trust that to the poor sorrowing villagers 'the way of the cross seemed the way of light.'

"I wish I could tell of the impressive funeral service this morning at the Catholic church. I wish I could tell what was written on the earnest, manly faces of the villagers, as an hour later they surrounded our diligence and stood with uncovered heads as the gentlemen lifted their own hats in sympathetic adieu. I cannot but feel that the peasants of Chamounix will seem dear to us forever."

—Plearsburg, Va., has a newspaper, but no school.

—Another unsuccessful attempt to break jail has been frustrated at Schenectady.

—The Elmira *Gazette* calls a murder "a killing affair."

—A scoundrel at Troy recently revenged himself upon his neighbor by cutting the throat of his favorite horse.

—Mobile, Ala., is being constantly visited by strangers, although yellow fever is supposed to have appeared there in an epidemical form.

—A snake, of a foot long, was recently captured in the web of a spider at Mosby creek, Tenn., and held there until its death.

—A young man in Fluvania county, Va., terminated a career of debauchery a few nights ago by driving a knife through the heart of his sorrow-stricken father.

—A windy orator at a Fenian meeting in Cincinnati the other night refused to give the floor to a fellow-patriot, who had waited some time for it, and had to be knocked down by the Presidential gavel.

—An "intelligent" member of the Connecticut Legislature, in addressing his constituents, by letter, in reference to a new section in a bill, says:—"This ack shal not efect any sute now pendin."

—The people of Enfield, N. H., not satisfied with the result of the labors of the census-takers, which only gave them a population of 1662, had the work done over again. The new returns showed an increase of 93.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 3d proximo, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Leaf street, from Orange to Locust street, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six inches, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
9 30 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, and all others desirous of getting a first-class MEAL, at a reasonable price, call at the extensive HEBER Dining-rooms, No. 43 South SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 24 12t

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

55 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Admin'strators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

COUPONS.

The Seven Per Cent. Coupons

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Co.,

DUE OCTOBER 1,

Will be paid on and after that date, at the office of

STERLING & CO.,
9 26 3t No. 110 South THIRD Street.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 9

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 8 PHILADELPHIA

203 HARRISSON GRAMBO, 203

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,350.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest a the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after September 1 to date of purchase.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DURN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 6

COUPONS.

THE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD COUPONS

OF THE

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.

Due October 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

9 21 22t J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 2 24

FINANCIAL

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

Due October 1,

Will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

9 23 to15 W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

FRED. FAIRTHORNE. THEO. D. RAND.

FAIRTHORNE & RAND,

Law and Collection Office,

No. 17 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED

Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.

AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

6 1 6m

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. J. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [9 15 mwf

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
October 4, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—
THIRD and SLOSSMAN, N. E. corner—Store and Dwelling.
SLOSSMAN St.—Dwelling and Building Lot.
DARBY ROAD and MILL CREEK—Coal Wharf, four Dwellings, Office, Stable, and large Lot.
SPRUCE, No. 1713—Modern Residence.
GREEN, No. 1711—Elegant Residence and large Lot.
ARCH, No. 2009—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH and VINE, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
ST. JOHN, No. 423—Frame Dwelling.
ST. JOHN, No. 421—Frame Dwelling.
CAMDEN, N. J.—Stevens street, Nos. 227 and 229, Two Modern Brick Dwellings.
ELEVENTH STREET (North), No. 404—Modern Residence.
RACE STREET, No. 1033—Modern Residence.
SPRUCE STREET, No. 2403—Modern Residence.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET (North), No. 2015—Modern Residence.
WEST LOGAN SQUARE, No. 246—Elegant Brown Stone Residence.
PINE and WATER STREETS, N. E. Corner—Store.
LEITHGOW and CANAL and FOURTH STREETS, S. E. Corner—Large Lot.
FAYETTE Co., Pa.—1600 Acres Coal, Iron, and Timber Lands.
SPRUCE STREET, No. 2010—Elegant Brown Stone Residence.
LOMBARD STREET, No. 1424—Modern Residence.
SECOND STREET, south of MASTER—Lot.
EIGHTH STREET, above WHARTON—Store and Dwelling.
FOURTH STREET, Nos. 1408 and 1410—Two Modern Dwellings.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET (North), No. 252—Modern Dwelling.
PAUL STREET, between CHURCH and UNITY, Frankford—Lot.
FIFTEENTH STREET, near DAUPHIN—Two Lots.
PACIFIC STREET—Two Lots.
COATES STREET, No. 2229—Brick Dwelling.
MOSS STREET, No. 615—Brick Dwelling.
20 GROUND RENTS—$36, $309 96, $22 50, $21, $19 50 and $24.
MONUMENT CEMETERY—47 Lots, Section A, and 39 Lots, Section D.

STOCKS.
Pew, Tenth Presbyterian Church.
20 shares San Francisco Land Association.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
18 shares New Jersey Southern Railroad.
200 shares Squankum Marl Co.
1 share Atlantic Cranberry Co.
50 shares Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad.
6 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
14 shares Manufacturers' National Bank.
42 shares Consolidation National Bank.
91 shares Girard Tube Works and Iron Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
5000 shares Keystone Zinc Co.
500 shares New Creek Coal Co.
1000 shares Clinton Coal and Iron Co. [9 30 5t
10 shares Somerset and Johnstown Plank Road.
20 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship.
$5500 coupon bonds Union Passenger Railway.
Catalogues now ready.

Sale No. 323 Spruce street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, RICH VELVET, VENETIAN AND OTHER CARPETS, &C.
On Wednesday Morning,
October 5, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the Entire Handsome Furniture. [10 3 2t

Sale No. 1713 Spruce street.
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, RARE ENGRAVINGS AND MARBLE STATUARY.
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 6, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, the Private Collection of Wm. L. Hildeburn, Esq., comprising many choice works of art and a fine bust by Hiram Powers.
May be seen three days before the sale from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Catalogues now ready. [10 3 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 23 5t
ALSO,
1100 feet of undressed and French Morocco.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE.
CARD.—We shall hold a special sale of elegant Furniture, on Wednesday next, October 5, at 10 o'clock, at the Large Store, No. 1117 Chesnut street (Girard Row), to accommodate a number of our City Cabinetmakers. Persons desirous of having work included in the above Sale will please notify us at once, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street. 10 3 2t

SPECIAL SALE.
ELEGANT NEW CABINET FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning,
October 5, at 10 o'clock, we shall hold a Sale of Elegant New Cabinet Furniture from the warerooms of first-class manufacturers. 10 3 2t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning. [9 30 5t
October 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 10,000 DOZEN HOZIERY AND GLOVES, by order of Messrs. Charles Vezin & Co.,
On Friday Morning,
October 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing full and complete lines of
Ladies' bleached, brown, and mixed hose, plain and fleeced, cut and covered, iron frame, etc., from plain to full regular.
Gents' bleached, brown, and mixed half hose, super stout, etc., plain, with fancy toes and heels; all grades to full regular.
Children's white, brown, mixed and fancy hose, all qualities.
Ladies', gents', and children's silk, lisle, Berlin, cloth, mixed and cotton gloves, gauntlets, and half gauntlets.
N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is called to this offering, as every lot will be sold without reserve.

ALSO,
400 dozen buck and kid gloves and gauntlets.
500 dozen suspenders.
15 cases shirts and drawers.
5 cases cardigan jackets.
10 cases army socks. 10 1 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 7, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 1 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
EVERY MONDAY.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 6

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

JOSEPH PENNEY
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN ST. LOUIS, MO.
AUCTION HOUSE OF
HARVEY & TYLER,
Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.
St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.
Cash advanced on Consignments.
Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.
We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo.
G. A. ENO,
No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
8 12fmw2m General Agent.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPORTS.

The Business of the City in Domestic Exports During the Past Month—Tables of the Ports Shipped to, and of the Nationality of the Vessels.

The list of exports of commodities, produce, and manufactures of the United States, exported to foreign countries from this port, in American and foreign vessels, during the past month, shows a good state of trade and quite a large amount of exported merchandise in some departments. The list embraces $121,207 worth of breadstuffs of all kinds, and $42,922 worth of provisions of all kinds, including pork, beef, bacon, hams, butter, cheese, fish, lard, potatoes, and other vegetables. Living animals were also sent to the value of $650. Molasses was exported to the amount of 69,838 gallons, worth $14,379, and oil-cake to the value of $10,026. Cooperage worth $17,416 was sent; coal to the value of $8,592; tallow to the value of $4,711; bark, for tanning, to the value of $3,209, and 20,752 pounds of leaf tobacco, worth $5,227. The iron manufactures were worth $2,551.

In the petroleum trade the exports have largely increased. During the month 67,051 crude and 6,088,883 refined gallons were exported, worth in the aggregate $1,641,208. In September last year the amount was 222,518 crude gallons and 3,506,370 refined, worth together $1,203,133.

The following is a tabular statement of the exports during the month to the following foreign countries:—

	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
England	$47,253	$31,451	$78,704
Ireland	57,770	242,985	300,755
Gibraltar	83,457	23,410	106,867
Dominion of Canada	....	8,592	8,592
British West Indies	33,573	69,976	103,552
Spain	22,715	34,281	56,996
Cuba	37,427	....	37,427
Porto Rico	10,709	11,413	22,122
North German Union	70,700	135,400	206,100
Brazil	....	22,857	22,857
Holland	53,382	104,268	162,650
Italy	57,022	30,290	87,312
Venezuela	....	19,325	19,325
Belgium	224,664	159,116	383,780
Russia	....	13,150	13,150
Denmark	....	140,291	140,291
Portugal	....	17,454	17,454
Total	727,126	1,046,808	1,773,934
Exports during the month of Sept. '69	819,105	1,425,115	2,244,220

The following is a statement of the nationality of the vessels:—

	Number.	Value of Exports.
American	23	$727,126
British	35	828,987
Dutch	1	9,236
Italian	1	12,719
Belgian	1	19,645
Danish	1	25,392
Swedish	6	150,839
Total	68	$1,773,934

PETROLEUM EXPORTS.

The Exports of the Different Kinds of Petroleum for Two Years—Table of the Countries Shipped to.

The aggregates of the amounts and values of the different kinds of petroleum exported from the port of Philadelphia from the first of January to the thirtieth of September, 1870, and for the same period of the year 1869, compare as follows:—

	1869.	1870.
Crude, gallons	1,165,767	2,869,396
Crude, dollars value	$246,812	$543,148
Refined, gallons	20,595,812	32,710,872
Refined, dollars value	$7,098,772	$8,729,413
Benzine, gallons	228,229	87,087
Benzine, dollars value	$18,822	$8,708
Naptha, gallons	.....	71,423
Naptha, dollars value	.....	$27,592

The amounts for this year show a large increase over those of last, except for benzine, in place of which appears a large export of naptha, of which there was no export last year. This corresponds to the export of benzine, for some of the uses of which latter the naptha is applied. The aggregate of the shipments this year of all kinds is 35,938,779 gallons, which is an increase of 13,949,031 gallons over the same period last year, the last year's amount being 21,989,748 gallons. The total value of this year's export is over nine and a quarter millions of dollars. The following is a table giving the amounts in gallons of the exports of refined petroleum for the two years to the different foreign countries:—

	1869.	1870.
England	1,818,270	888,433
Ireland	1,843,000	4,128,269
Gibraltar	1,294,771	2,297,151
British West Indies	77,191	97,251
Spain	429,260	897,870
Cuba	27,758	49,737
Porto Rico	10,900	28,886
North Germany	4,666,146	7,897,016
France	121,609	673,061
Holland	2,400,004	2,089,285
Mexico	200	15,000
Italy	417,130	1,649,871
Venezuela	12,426	2,200
Belgium	5,214,678	8,634,855
Uruguay	.....	1,500
Russia	1,046,999	1,059,660
Denmark	667,038	1,357,897
Portugal	144,786	427,808
Sweden	.....	110,302
Austria	390,632	362,941
Dominion of Canada	1,000	.....
Brazil	10,000	30,000
Dutch West Indies	717	.....
Liberia	1,000	.....

Not only has the trade not been hindered by the interference of the European war, but by referring to the table it will be found that the export of German ports, notwithstanding the blockade, has largely increased. This is also the case regarding Belgium, where the general armament interferes with trade. In Holland and England, countries not disturbed by the war, the trade has decreased. In Spain, Cuba, Ireland, and France there has been a much better demand. When peace is declared in Europe, a much larger increase may be expected. Petroleum is now one of the standard exports of the city, and it is the basis on which the foreign trade generally either does or will eventually rest.

JOTTINGS.—A number of negroes were arrested on Saturday night, to keep them from being registered to-day.

—Crime is on the increase in this city.

—Ten blocks of slate were laid on the State House pavement on Saturday.

—The top slabs are still wanting for the steps in the State House Row.

—The Executive Committee of the Republican party meets daily.

—The drill of the 1st Brigade to-morrow afternoon will be a fine affair.

—There never were so many independent candidates for position as in the present campaign.

—The majority for the Republicans in this city has been estimated at 8000.

—A ghost has been troubling the Germantowners recently.

—Extensive preparations have been made for the visit of Company A, 4th Regiment, to Baltimore city.

—The quiet of the Sabbath was yesterday disturbed by rioting firemen.

—The scarcity of water in the Fifteenth and portions of the Twentieth wards still continues.

—The rural cemeteries look beautiful at this season of the year

—On Thursday night the alleged leaders of the two political parties held a meeting. What does it mean?

—There is more talk of reconvening the Democratic Convention in the Fourth Congressional district.

—The Democrats are anxious to prevent a reapportionment of the State at the next meeting of the Legislature.

—The Democratic leaders are spending money with a perfect recklessness. Where does it come from?

—The Twelfth street track is now laid as far north as Master street, and the work is being pushed forward rapidly.

—The ruling elders of the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, recently elected, were ordained and installed yesterday.

—A race for a purse of $500, for horses that have not trotted better than 2:50, is to take place at Point Breeze Park on October 12.

NAVY YARD CHANGES.—Commodore J. B. Marchand was on Saturday last relieved of the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Commodore George F. Emmons take his place. The retiring Commandant's flag was hauled down and saluted with eleven guns by the Marine battery, after which the officers on duty were severally introduced to the new Commandant. At the same time the flag of the Port Admiral, Rear-Admiral Samuel L. Breese, who has also been relieved, was hauled down and saluted with thirteen guns by the receiving ship Potomac, after which the flag of the new Commandant, Commodore George F. Emmons, was hoisted and saluted with eleven guns.

Commodore John DeCamp was relieved of the command of the receiving ship Potomac by Commander Walter W. Queen, and Captain Alexander Murray was also relieved as Executive Officer of the yard by Captain Pierce Crosby. Commodores Marchand and DeCamp and Rear-Admiral Breese are on the retired list, and have been relieved in accordance with the late order of the Department placing retired officers off duty.

PHILADELPHIANS IN EUROPE.—The following Philadelphians were registered on September 16th at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., Paris:—John S. Alexander, Mrs. Howard Helwich, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hill, and Titian J. Coffey.

ANOTHER FORGERY.

Its Success and the Escape of the Perpetrators—Rewards for the Arrest of the Forgers.

While Third street was in the sea of excitement on Saturday last with reference to the arrest made at the establishment of Glendinning, Davis & Co., there was another little game of swindling going on further down that thoroughfare, which resulted successfully to the operators, and by which C. D'Invilliers, broker, No. 129 South Third street, is a loser to the extent of $7503·87. The facts of the case are as follows:—

On the 2d of September there arrived in this city from New York, at the Continental Hotel, an individual who registered his name as J. W. Tweed. What his business was up to the 16th of this month is not known, but on this day he left the hotel, and at the same time there appeared in front of No. 311½ Walnut street a sign which told passers-by that J. W. Tweed had opened an office in the second story, and that he was prepared to buy and sell all kinds of stocks on commission.

He opened an account with the Union National Bank, at Third and Arch streets, with a deposit of $3000, reserving in hand (as margin money) a like amount for operations on the street. Tweed purchased stocks, paid for them in checks on the bank, the latter were duly honored, and thus he succeeded in establishing for himself a legitimate business reputation. To further increase the confidence of the business community Tweed resorted to a system of tactics at once very simple. He made large purchases of stocks (giving in frequent cases a bonus of $20 to secure the particular stock he desired), paid for them in checks, turned round and resold them, made his deposits before 3 o'clock, and thus he went on from day to day until the opportunity for a swindle offered.

On the afternoon of Saturday Tweed repaired to the office of Mr. D'Invilliers and bought four $1000 United States Government bonds and $2700 in gold, which, with the premium added, ran up the amount of the purchase to $7503·87, for which he gave a check, duly certified by the cashier of the Union Bank, in payment. Tweed's check was deposited, and when it was presented to the Union Bank for collection the signature of the cashier was discovered to be a forgery. Of course, since that time nothing has been heard of Tweed. The matter is in the hands of the detectives, and with a view to put parties on their guard against purchasing the bonds, we will state that they are five-twenties of the issue of July, 1867, and are numbered as follows:—Nos. 40,537, 40,538, 40,539, 40,540.

The forger is apparently from thirty-five to forty years of age, is about five feet ten inches in height, has a small moustache and a small goatee, and is dressed in a dark mixed suit and wears a stiff black hat.

There was an accomplice, who had registered himself at the Continental as T. C Kendrick. He is about the same age as Tweed, has reddish moustache, dark complexion and no whiskers, large eyes, and of gentlemanly demeanor.

Mr. D'Invilliers has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Tweed and his accomplice.

At a meeting of the Board of Brokers held to-day, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the board offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties concerned in the forgery whereby one of our members was swindled out of $7500 on Saturday, October 1st, by a forged certificate on a check on the Union National Bank of this city.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF GERMANTOWN.—The scarcity of water in Germantown still continues. On Saturday steps were taken to make Wingohocking creek a source of supply to the citizens of that section of the city, and Mr. Morrell, Purveyor of the Germantown Works, called upon the proprietors of the factories located in the vicinity, and requested that they desist from allowing the dye-water from their establishments to empty into the stream. This request, with a single exceptional instance, was obligingly complied with. The construction of the temporary works will be commenced forthwith. Purveyor Morrell conferred with the Chief of the Department, and the point on the creek selected is between Haines and High streets. A temporary dam will be constructed by throwing a breastwork across the meadows at this point. A portable engine will be placed at a convenient spot, and a pump brought into requisition.

The pipes, we understand, will connect with the Haines street water main. There is yet a two days' supply at the works proper on Tulpehocken street, and it will hardly be exhausted before the new works are completed.

THE BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Burlington County Agricultural Society will be held at Mount Holly, New Jersey, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, October 4 and 5. Full particulars may be found in the advertisement in another column. All entries must be made before 9 o'clock P. M. on the evening previous to the first day of the exhibition. The programme is varied and includes several trials of speed for various kinds of horse-flesh. The list of premiums is endless and embraces every department of farm and garden stock and produce, and in the ladies' department every article of home manufacture, whether for consumption or comfort. Special prizes are offered for triumphs of culinary art from the hands of very young ladies. The awards are to be made by competent committees, and altogether the display promises to be as fine if not finer than any of the season.

THE NATURALIZATION BUSINESS.—The part taken by THE TELEGRAPH this time one year ago with reference to the indiscriminate manner in which the business of naturalizing foreigners was conducted has had a wonderfully good effect in reducing the manufacturing of citizens by the thousands to hundreds. The only Courts which have this campaign been engaged in this business are the District Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Quarter Sessions. The Judges have exercised every care in preventing fraud, and those naturalized in these Courts until to-day foot up as follows:—Quarter Sessions, 403; Common pleas, about 150; and District Court, about 400.

ACCIDENT AT A CHURCH DEDICATION.—FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.—Yesterday afternoon the new Catholic church at Bustleton was dedicated by Bishop Wood, in the presence of a large number of persons. About four o'clock, while the services were in progress, some scaffolding around the building gave way. At the time there were some fifty persons perched on the structure. They were precipitated to the ground, a distance of some twelve feet, and were more or less injured. A laborer, whose name could not be ascertained, had his collar bone broken. Thomas Hazzard, the paying teller of the Commonwealth Bank, was cut about the face and head. A lady, residing in Holmesburg, was also severely injured.

BOAT HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About 1·20 o'clock this morning the Washington Boat-house, moored in the Schuylkill, opposite the Park Guard house, was destroyed by fire. The boats around the frame structure were cut loose and pulled out into the stream by the Schuylkill Harbor police. A large number of oars, and several boats contained in the building, were consumed. The boat-house was the property of Jacob C. Kingsley, who estimates his loss at $3000. He has an insurance of $2000. The fire was the work of design.

THE ELECTION WATCHERS.—Counsel for both the Democratic and Republican organizations appeared in the United States Circuit Court this morning, and represented that they were ready to submit the names for watchers in the various precincts of the city. Judge McKennan stated that he would prefer that the opposing factions would come to an agreement among themselves as to the selection of the watchers, and he would, therefore, for the purpose of allowing time for consultation among the counsel, postpone the case until to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—This venerable body holds its 163d anniversary on Tuesday afternoon, October 4, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, above Eighteenth, at 2 o'clock. Rev. J. H. Peters is to preach the introductory sermon. This association is the oldest Baptist body in America, and is composed of over 70 churches, with a membership of nearly 20,000.

ACCIDENT.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. William Lentz, an ex-sergeant of police, while out riding on Nicetown lane, met with an accident. His horse became frightened, and attempted to run off. Mr. Lentz in, jumping out of the vehicle, fell and fractured his leg in two places. The sufferer was removed to his home on Fisher's lane, above Lehigh avenue.

DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—Thomas Riley was arrested in Germantown yesterday, by Lieutenant Platt, for acting in a disorderly manner on the public highway. On the way to the lockup Riley turned on the officer and dealt him several blows. The unruly prisoner was finally taken to the lockup. He had a hearing before Alderman Good, and was committed for trial.

IN A PRECARIOUS CONDITION.—Policeman Hugh Donohue, who was shot through the arm and neck at Twenty-first and Federal streets, some time since, by a man named Patrick C. Martin, is at present lying in a very critical condition. His life is despaired of. Martin, who was arrested and released on bail, is to be rearrested.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—George Myers was arrested this morning at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the charge of unmercifully whipping a team of mules, at Front and Willow streets, and fined $10 and costs by Alderman Becker.

FIRE IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—About 5 o'clock this morning Mrs. Smith's grocery store, at Thirty-sixth and Elm streets, was set on fire and partially destroyed. A loss of about $500 was sustained.

THE DOG WAR.—The dog catchers last week captured 84 unmuzzled canines. Of that number 24 were redeemed.

FIRE IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD—A MANUFACTORY BURNED OUT.—At 4½ o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the upper story of the manufactory on the northwest corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and owing to the alacrity of the firemen the flames were confined exclusively to the third floor. This story was occupied by James Largy, manufacturer of pearl buttons, whose loss is total. His insurance but partially covers his loss. In the same story was Speak & Deakin, brass finishers and manufacturers of optical and philosophical instruments. This firm had just moved into the building and had not as yet put up their machinery. Their loss is about $3000, on which no insurance had been effected.

The first and second floors were occupied by Edwin Harrington, manufacturer of engine lathes, upright drills, etc. This gentleman's loss is entirely by water and the falling of debris from the upper floor upon the machinery. He estimates his loss at $9000, on which he has an insurance of $19,000 in Eastern companies.

Adjoining this structure on Pennsylvania avenue was another building, occupied for various manufacturing purposes. On the first floor were Goodel, Brayn & Co., manufacturers of plain and fancy looms. Their loss by water amounts to $2000 and their insurance is $12,000. On the second floor was M. Riehl, manufacturer of bookbinders' and printers' machines. Water here inflicted damage to the extent of $400, which is fully covered by insurance. On the third floor was E. J. Hide, manufacturer of coffee roasters and coffee mills. His loss is trifling and by water.

Both structures were owned by John V. Matlock, whose losses or insurances are as yet unknown.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held at noon to-day. The following sewers were ordered to be constructed:—One three feet on Garden street, from Willow to Buttonwood; one on Mount Vernon street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second; one on Nineteenth street, from Columbia to Montgomery avenue; one ten-inch pipe on Delaware avenue, between Spruce and Pine; one ten-inch pipe on Cuthbert street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; and a two-feet-six-inch sewer on Emerald street, between Adams and York.

Resolutions directing Chauncey street and Winona avenue, Twentieth ward, to be placed upon the City Plan were reported and agreed to

A resolution was adopted directing that a street fifty feet wide be laid out, extending from Ridge avenue to Township Line road, and thence to Wissahickon avenue, at Megargee's mill. Adjourned.

VIOLATING THE REVENUE LAWS.—Before U. S. Commissioner Phillips, at noon to-day, Michael McLaughlin had a hearing upon the charge of retailing liquors without license, and on which the special tax had not been paid.

Charles Friel, aged thirteen years, testified that he had paid Mrs. McLaughlin fifty cents a pint for some whisky on the 4th of July.

Jacob C. Berstler, Assistant Assessor of the Seventh District, testified that Mr. McLaughlin had no license for the retailing of liquor, nor had he paid any special tax.

Defendant was held in $1000 bail for trial.

DROWNED.—This morning an unknown white man was found drowned in the Delaware at Walnut street wharf. Deceased is apparently fifty years of age. He was dressed in a black sack coat, dark vest, light striped pantaloons, white shirt, and woollen undershirt From papers found in his possession his name is supposed to be Timothy Gordon, of Lancaster, Pa.

CRUEL HUSBAND.—George Bannister was arrested on Good street, Germantown, yesterday, upon the charge of cruelly beating his wife. The allegation is that defendant beat his wife unmercifully and then drove her out of the house and threw a hatchet at her. The prisoner was committed in default of $1000 bail by Alderman Thomas.

A DUCKING.—On Sunday night Constable Haughey, of the Seventeenth ward, tumbled into the Delaware at Callowhill street wharf, and was rescued from drowning by private watchman Benjamin Edgar.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A trifling fire occurred at No. 835 Corinthian avenue this morning, caused by children playing with matches.

FOR SALE.

A FINE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

Situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Having a front of about thirty-six acres on said river, by a depth of about thirty-seven acres, making a superficies of thirteen hundred and twenty-three acres, about four hundred acres of which are under culture, the greater portion planted with sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of seed-cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred acres next season. With all necessary buildings, including a fine dwelling-house, sugar-house, with steam sugar-mill, and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete, and in actual use, laborers' quarters, stables, etc. This plantation is susceptible of making three to four hundred hogsheads of sugar next year, and the crop can easily be raised to six hundred hogsheads, and even more.

Titles indisputable.

This fine property will be sold low, to close a concern.

For further particulars apply to

E. L. MOSS,
No. 206 WALNUT Street,
9 5 mwf 1m Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.

Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, a large Building, suitable for manufacturing purposes, on EIGHTH Street, above Noble.

9 30 6t* FOX & BURKART, No. 221 South FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR., 9 30 12t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

FOR RENT—A MODERN DWELLING, cheap; immediate possession, No. 1406 ELLSWORTH Street; eleven rooms; saloon parlor, in complete repair, newly painted and papered throughout, new tin roof, gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, good yard. Apply No. 125 S. SEVENTH street. 9 29 6t

$500—HANDSOME STONE RESIDENCE ON Philadelphia and Chestnut Hill Railroad. Photograph at Office of FOX & LANSDALE, No. 628 LOCUST Street and No. 1705 N. ELEVENTH Street. 9 30 fm2t

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR Sale. 50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above seven mile stone, and near Tacony.

Mansion-house and Dwellings to let. Apply on premises to R. WHITAKER. 10 1 2t*

TO RENT—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 1847 WALNUT Street, opposite Rittenhouse Square. Apply to J. PARKER NORRIS, 9 28 6t No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LARGE ROOM TO RENT, WITH POWER. Inquire at factory, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. 9 27 6t

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Siege of Paris.

The Roman Question.

Voting on the Plebiscitum

Italian Unity Victorious.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussians Closing In.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Later advices from the Prussian headquarters around Paris show that the army is quietly closing in around the city. They have made no effort thus far to bombard.

Affairs at Strasburg.

General von Terten has been appointed Governor of Strasburg. The garrison consists of ten thousand men.

Captain Johnson,

The Queen's Messenger,

has at last been permitted to depart from Paris with despatches to the English Government. He left Paris on the 25th of September, but was stopped by the Prussians, and after a long detention the Prussian commander suffered him to proceed, with a warning that similar messengers would hereafter be detained.

The Paris Water Supply.

The Canal de l'Ourcq has been drained by the Prussians, in order to deprive the Parisians of water. Arrangements are making for Prussian batteries at Villejuif, Gennevilliers, and St. Cloud, to bombard the city. General Werder, who commanded the besiegers at Strasburg, has divided his army. Part goes to Lyons and part to Paris.

Eugenie and Napoleon.

A messenger from the Empress had a long conference with Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe yesterday. The messenger left for London again in the evening. The *Times* believes the reduction of Paris will require considerable time.

Voting on the Plebiscitum

ROME, Oct. 3.—The voting yesterday was orderly throughout until the polls closed at 6 o'clock.

The Result,

as was generally supposed, was nearly unanimous in favor of Italian unity, and the returns as far as received show that there were about 47,000 votes cast throughout the patrimony, of which only 66 were for the Pope. The result is heralded everywhere with enthusiasm.

FROM NEW YORK.

Funeral Obsequies of L. M. Gottschalk.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—At 10 o'clock this morning solemn mass was celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth street, for the soul of Louis Moreau Gottschalk, the celebrated pianist, who died of yellow fever at Rio Janeiro, December 18, 1869. The body, enclosed in a rosewood case, was removed from the vault where it had lain for the last six days, and placed before the altar, surrounded with harps, crown, and other emblematic devices formed of choice flowers. The officiating priests were the Rev. Dr. MacSweeney, celebrant, Rev. J. Henry, deacon, and Rev. Mr. Griffin, sub-deacon, all of St. Stephen's Church. The music was Cherubini's "Missa de Requiem." Mr. Bergen was the conductor of the choir, which numbered about thirty, including M. Tamaro, tenor; M. Duschnest, basso; M. de Lusanne, soprano, and M. Wernke, contralto. H. B. Danford was at the organ. The church was crowded to excess, and most of the musical notables of this city and other parts of the State were seated in the aisle. The pall-bearers were Charles Bergen, C. T. Chickering, L. J. Descombe, Richard S. Hoffman, General James F. Hall, H. C. Watson, D. C. Moody, G. W. Warn, and W. J. Hale. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FROM THE WEST.

Celebrated Divorce Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—A decision was rendered this morning in the Common Pleas Court in the celebrated Lawton divorce case, granting a decree to the wife. The parties are from Washington, D. C. The questions of alimony and jurisdiction of the child were reserved for a further decision.

Railroad Opening.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railroad commenced running through trains to Peoria this morning.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
25 wfm3 FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.

One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.

JOHN LINERD,
6 29 wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

JUST OPENED,

An Elegant Assortment of Fancy Goods.

LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES, ENGLISH POCKET BOOKS, CIGAR CASES, MATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, BRONZES, ETC.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

Stationers and Engravers,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1117 Chesnut Street.
LARGE SPECIAL SALE
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning,

October 5, at 10 o'clock, at Store No. 1117 Chesnut street (Girard Row), will be sold for account of several city cabinetmakers, an assortment of superior work, comprising about 20 parlor suits of antique, medallion, ottoman, and other patterns, covered in plush, satin, and terry; elegant walnut chamber suits of every description; large rosewood console tables, with mirror; elegant sideboards, library suits, wardrobes, extension dining tables, from 8 to 14 feet in length; secretaries and bookcases, lady's escritoires, chests of drawers, centre and boquet tables, with white and colored marbles; hat racks, work tables, morocco-covered and cane-seat dining-room chairs, chamber chairs, fine lounges, umbrella stands, library chairs, rocking and folding chairs, etc.

The furniture is of superior quality and will be guaranteed.

Catalogues ready, and the furniture can be examined on Tuesday. 10 3 2t

FOURTH EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

Prussian Successes at Paris.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Flood in Virginia.

FROM EUROPE.

A Denial by Bismarck.

FERRIERES, Oct. 3.—Bismarck has made public the information that the "report of a conversation between King William and the Emperor Napoleon, given by Russell of the London *Times*, and since published all over the world, is founded throughout on mere invention."

Severe on the Priests.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The North German *Gazette* denounces the priests as the source of the anti-Prussian feeling in the South German States, and as instigators of revolt, murder and hostile alliances.

The Battle of Saturday.

The Prusstans took five hundred prisoners in front of Paris in the action of Saturday.

General Burnside is in conference with Julus Favre and Minister Washburne.

News from Strasburg.

Later reports from Paris announce that the city is orderly. The City of Strasburg has been required to quarter eight thousand troops, but has been released from the requisition for money.

The Roman Question.

ROME, Oct. 3.—Later returns show that over 50,000 votes were cast in favor of Italian unity, and less than 50 votes against several monks and priests voted yes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Boutwell Cannot Come to Pennsylvania.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Boutwell has written a letter to Hon. John Covode, stating that he cannot go to Pennsylvania to take part in the canvass. The secretary says he does not think a speech from him would do any good, as he considers the party safe enough without it. Anything that he could say about the government finances has already appeared in the newspapers and is familiar to the people.

The President at Home.

The President is at his office to-day receiving visitors and transacting business. During the morning most of the cabinet officers in town called upon him, and to-morrow there will be a meeting of the cabinet.

Admiral Porter's Reported Resignation.

It is not true that Admiral Porter has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy asking to be relieved from further duty in the Navy Department. It is the Admiral's purpose, however, not to take part in the conduct of affairs of the Department, as he has done since the inauguration of President Grant. Porter has probably come to the conclusion that remaining in the Department will not add to his fame, while it adds to his labors.

The Freshet

here is subsiding, and there is no further apprehensions of another rise in the river. The damage to property is greater than was at first supposed, and it is believed that more lives have been lost than have been reported.

Among those at the White House to-day was

Collector Casey,

of New Orleans, the President's brother-in-law. He is endeavoring to meet the charges brought against him by certain parties in Louisiana, who are working for his removal. Casey informed the President that the opposition to him comes from parties who are disappointed at not receiving office, and hostile to the administration. It is asserted, however, that the management of the New Orleans Custom House is controlled by the old ring, of which the notorious Perry Fuller is the head.

Consuls Appointed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President to-day made the following appointments of Consuls:—

Charles Walton, of Ohio, at Honolulu; A. W. Young, of Kentucky, at Santiago de Cuba; William T. Wright, resident at Santos, at Santos, Brazil; Alfred C. Colquitt, Marshal, of Consular Court U. S., at Chia Kiang.

Attorney-General Akerman

will return to Washington from the North in about a week. His health is better.

Government Storekeepers' Salaries.

Collectors will be furnished by the Internal Revenue Office in a few days with demand notices to serve upon distillers for the reimbursement of storekeepers' salaries.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Freshet Subsiding—Counting up the Damage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Alexandria *Gazette* to-day has the following:—The Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Gordonsville is perfect. The track is damaged on the Chesapeake and Ohio road at Chadwell, and the bridges over Moore's creek and the Rivanna on the same road are gone. One span of the bridge at Rockfish and two spans over Tyetrivas, on the Lynchburg Extension, are gone. Intelligence from Front Royal to Saturday, noon, says:—The freshet is gradually subsiding. The railroad bridge at Riverton, on the Manasses branch of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, is gone.

Mr. Blakeman, wife, and three children and Mrs. Ridgway were at table breakfasting when the flood came, and all were drowned. Mr. Kaufman was saved by seizing a limb of a tree, as it was carried swiftly down stream. Messrs. Roy, Bayly, and Ridgway sought refuge on the top of a tree and remained there all night.

The river rose twenty-five feet in four hours. All the mills in the Shenandoah valley for thirty miles, except two, are destroyed.

The water in the Potomac is subsiding rapidly, and the current is nearly exhausted.

Navigation for sailing vessels is resumed.

FROM THE WEST.

The National Schuetzenfest.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The grand procession of the National Schuetzenfest formed after twelve o'clock, and is now passing through the streets. The display is a fair one. Six bands of music accompany it and German and American flags are abundant. The streets are thronged with spectators.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Election Cauldron—How It Bubbles, Boils and Steams—The Board of Aldermen's Appointments.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Ludlow.

This morning at 12 o'clock the Judges sat to resume and complete their work of revision of the appointments of election officers made by the Board of Aldermen.

More Councilmen.

Counsel stated to the Court that by the extra assessment it had been discovered that the Ninth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-fifth wards were entitled to an additional member of Common Council, and the Court was asked to say whether the Sheriff should issue a supplementary proclamation for the election of these members. The Judge said they had decided the same question last year, that the assessment was not complete until after the extra assessment was made, and that any wrong resulting from a defect of the law or oversight of the officers should be remedied by a supplemental proclamation, which was accordingly directed to be issued.

The Removals and Substitutions.

Mr. Mann obtained the following changes:—

Fifth division of the Eighteenth ward—John Scott, Judge, removed, because not resident of division. J. Ross Kemble substituted

Sixth division of the Twenty-eighth ward—Joseph Smith, Inspector, removed because of non-residence. Joseph P. Young substituted.

Twentieth division of the Nineteenth ward—George Deitz, inspector, removed because of non-residence. Joseph Crouse substituted.

Substitutions.

In the matter of the Judge of the Seventh division of the First ward, who was said to have removed to Vermont, there being no competent proof of that fact, the petition for his removal was withdrawn, and the remedy will have to be applied by the choice of an officer at the pol.

Sixth Division, Twenty-second ward.—Jos. Demerter, window inspector, removed because not of the party, and Anthony Weisenberger appointed.

In the same precinct the petition for the removal of Thomas McCafferty, Return Inspector, was renewed on the ground that he was against the party. This man said he was a Democrat, but felt himself bound in gratitude to Mr. Harmer because of a kindness done him sixteen years ago, and he could not bring himself to vote against that gentleman. Judge Ludlow said if this was the only reason for the removal, he could not consent to strike down a man and read him out of the party, because he possessed a sentiment of gratitude which should recommend him to every right-thinking man. Another reason was assigned, which was that he did not possess the confidence of the party. This was considered a good ground, and the removal ordered. Joseph Carpenter was substituted

Third division of Twenty-sixth ward—Thomas Robinson, Republican Judge, removed because of alleged fraud in the election last year.

First division of Eighth ward—Albert A. Gilbert, Judge, removed because a Republican and the division went Democratic last year. It appeared that after the election of 1869 Councils cut up this division into three, and the Board of Aldermen acted upon the basis that, no vote ever having been polled in these divisions as they now stand, there was nothing in the act of Assembly to govern them, and gave all three to the Republicans. The Judges said they believed the division, the First, numerically representing the old division, rightfully belonged to the Democrats, and therefore they gave it to them, but as to the other two they could take no action.

Twelfth division of the Tenth ward—John McGahan, Inspector, removed because of sickness.

Questions and Answers.

The following questions were put by Mr. Dallas on behalf of the Democrats, and answered by the court:—

First. Can a colored man, making application to be placed upon the canvassers' list, be placed there without the production of a tax receipt in any case in which, if a white man, he would have been required to produce one?

Answer. All persons but minors are required to produce tax receipts. White and colored persons occupy in this respect the same position.

Second. Cannot any person improperly placed upon the canvassers' list, without production of the receipt, be stricken from the same list to-day in the manner provided by law?

Answer. Yes, when they have been so placed illegally.

Third. Is a tax receipt for a tax paid more than two years prior to the 11th of October, 1870, a sufficient tax receipt to entitle the party presenting it to be placed upon the canvassers' list?

Answer. It is not.

Fourth. Cannot any person improperly placed upon the canvassers' list, upon an insufficient tax receipt, be stricken from the said list to-day in the manner provided by law?

Answer. Yes.

Fifth. Are the duplicate returns of the election required to be made on the day after election? to be made severally and respectively for each division in the several wards, or are said duplicate returns